PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange at £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—18

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. VIII. NO. 39 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
25th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
12th "	PLASSY	7,330
12th "	MALWA	10,446
26th "	NALDERA (b)	15,883
5th Mar.	CALEDONIA (c)	7,825
12th "	DONGOLA	8,573
19th "	CHINA (c)	7,056
26th "	NARKUNDA	16,963
2nd April	KALYAN	5118
9th "	CALEDONIA (c)	7987
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,572
23rd "	MANTUA	1 .30
30th "	SICILIA (a)	6,703

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminal voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
28th Feb	NEURA IA	9,082
About middle of April	MASHOBRA	8,200

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th Feb. ..	DILWARA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.
23rd "	MANTUA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Feb.	PURNEA	Karachi and P'Gulf.
8th "	LINGA	Karachi direct.
14th "	CHAKLA	Karachi Coasting 9-30a. m
26th "	KAROA	East and South Africa via Pobunder. Mombasa only.
15th "	BARODA	

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passages by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Osada	5,660	31st Jan.	11th Feb
(a) Malacca Maru	M. Tsuruhashi	5,373	18th Feb.	21st Feb
Bleichfeld	Losz	4,460	17th Feb.	23rd Feb.
(b) Kawachi Maru	J. Tsuji	5,879	16th Feb.	28th Feb
Tenshin Maru	M. Kitamura	4,021	8th Mar.	20th Mar.
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	10th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	16th Mar.	1st Apr

(a) This steamer arrive from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
(b) This steamer has 3rd class accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Burma Maru.	S. Kobayashi.	30th Janu.	12th Feb
Akaa Maru.	H. Ueda.	13th Feb.	16th Feb.
Saigon Maru.	I. Ijichi.	12th Feb.	19th Feb
Kasado Maru.	W. Miura.	10th Feb.	20th Feb'
Ganges Maru.	T. Inoue.	27th Feb.	10th Mar'

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	.....	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	.....	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	.....	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	S.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	3
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalls	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London ,Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

General Manager.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Fooshow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 785,942
Reserve Fund ..... £ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,400
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinanm Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ad vertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE

MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
alms settled immediately Numerous testimonials
WANTED: Agents

Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 86,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
To Be Let
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS, No. 1 2

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
TAMARIND LANE FORT, BOMBAY.

We specialise in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPERS. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms
Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.

Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 6½% p. a.

For further information Apply to

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, B.A., PH., D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Chief Agent*
Bunder Road. Karachi,
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.

Proprietors—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.

IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.

For Price lists, apply to:

The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chemical Works
Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office:
9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000.. = £ 6,666,64.6
RESERVE FUNDS .. .. ,, 42,513,284.. = ,, 3,542,776,
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore, Penang.	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong.	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Act. Agent.

LOST

LOST—Saturday night, BINOCULAR, between Girgaon and Foras Road. Finder will be rewarded. Delivery C/o K. HOMI & Co., opposite "Bombay Chronicle." R2459

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHERAN HOPE HALL HOTEL—Undoubtedly the best. Good Food, comfort, etc., assured. Private dining table. R2225 7970

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent COURT and OUT-DOOR CLERK with good handwriting immediately, none but those with experience need apply. Apply Box No. 1800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8274

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, having general experience of work in a solicitor's firm and able to work on Oliver Machine. Apply between 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary required to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. R 2446

WANTED—FOUR MALE CLERKS on the permanent establishment of the J. J. Hospital on salary Rs. 60-4-100; 100-3-160 p.m. Those having passed School Final or Matriculation Examination prior to 1919 with a knowledge of Shorthand and Typing and who are under 25 years of age should apply to the undersigned in their own handwriting. The SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital, Bombay. C 8317

WANTED—F. A. or Matriculated Parsee or Hindu Lady of respectable family as TEACHER and COMPANION for teaching English and looking after two Indian Princesses and to act as companion to H. H. Maharani Sahib. Lodging will be provided in the Zenana palace. Apply stating qualifications, age, caste and lowest salary to RUSTOM SHROFF, A. D. C. to H. H. Maharao Saheb Bahadoor of Sirohi, Sirohi (Rajputana). R 2440

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FOREMAN SHIPS PAINTER desires appointment. Thoroughly experienced. Economical Manager. Excellent references. Write stating salary offered and full particulars G. W. HANKINSON, 10, Schomberg Street, Liverpool, ENGLAND.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two gallons red PETROL, empty cans sound. Lowest rate and quantity. Apply Box No. 1794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2460

WANTED—Rs. 5,000 as loan in business. Good interest given. Please apply immediately to Box No. 1812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2454

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest up to 1,00,000 in a well going concern. Investment guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3 R2450

WANTED—A BANIA FINANCIER to accommodate up to 5 lacs as and when required on good security for an Import and Export Firm. Good turnout guaranteed. Apply to Box No 1793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8265

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A good young ARAB HORSE, Red coloured, free of Marks. For Particulars Apply to Box No. 1808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2441

FOR SALE—Valuable open PLOT OF LAND, 15,300 square yards, 10 minutes' walk from Kurla Station. Rs. 5/8 square yard or near offer. Apply Box No. 1809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3 R2449

A Hindu gentleman wishes to dispose of his old furniture. Suitable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 1811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2453

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2420

FIVE NEW AUTOMOBILES of well known American make WILL BE SOLD, separately or in lot, at great sacrifice. Must be turned into money immediately. Box 1,807, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2434

FOR SALE—One MOTOR LORRY, Renault maker in very good condition and running order, complete with Tools, etc. Easy to load, one ton weight. Can be seen at QUEENS VICTORIA MOTOR WORKS, Chaupaty, or see Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Chakla Street. R2452

FOR SALE One New 42in. Suspended Steam Driven Hydro Extractor type fitted with Perforated Copper Cage by Messrs. Thomas Broadbent Sons Ltd., Ready delivery. For Prices and inspection please apply to MAJMUNDAR SAVUR and Co., 26, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 2 R 2445

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—Hot Season 1921; for bungalows and cottages. Apply sharp to LORD'S STORES, Matheran. C8322

TO LET—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Hindu gentleman in best locality. Rent Rs. 1,000 per month. Apply Box No. 1796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4 R2405

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Decent up-to-date BUNGALOW for large family or chummery at Hill Road Bandora all sides open spacious compound, Garage and servants' quarters. Apply J. C. AGA, c/o Messageries Maritimes Co., Albert Building Hornby Road. 2 R 2415

TO BE LET.—At Fort Street, opposite General Post Office near Victoria Terminus with immediate possession, 3rd floor of a building, suitable for offices airy and commodious fitted with electric lights and fans. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. R 2417

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

REQUIRED AT ONCE First class Surveyor as a Gazetted Senior Assistant to the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay. Pay Rs. 300 to 600 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 40 p.m. Appointment is acting Sub protem for one year with probability of permanency to suitable man. Principal duties will be preparing layouts and planning of open and built over areas. Experience of road and Drainage construction essential.

Applications which should be received not later than the 28th February, 1921, must be in candidate's own hand-writing and state age and full details of experience and College or other professional qualification and be marked "appointment." They should be accompanied by certified copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A.,
Consulting Surveyor, to the Government of Bombay, Poona.
10th Feb. 1921. C8270

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Conqueror	...5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 8350

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7142

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay, 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7989

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.

H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

NOTICE,

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR A. J. TURNER, B.Sc., F.I.C., Acting Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, will deliver a lecture on the 15th instant in the above Institute at 6-30 p.m.

SUBJECT:—"Oxygen and some of its Technical uses."

The lecture is open to the public.

Mr. JAMES SMITH, Vice-President, will preside.

(Sd.) T. DUFF BLAIR,
Honorary Secretary.
C 8264

NOTICE

THE BARODA HEALTH EXHIBITION.

THE Government of Baroda is organising a large Health Exhibition at Baroda, to be opened on the 22nd March, 1921, and which will last for eight days. The special features of the exhibition will be—Models and Charts pertaining to all healt problems and in particular to Child-welfare and Maternity, Town-planning, School-hygiene and Physical Culture. It is also intended to organise Social Service and Municipal exhibits. Conferences of Municipal representatives, of social service bodies and of sanitary associations in Gujarat will also be held. Persons, firms, and societies or associations desirous of exhibiting specimens or materials should correspond with the Secretary Baroda Health Exhibition.

SAMPATRAO K. GAEKWAD.
President, Health Exhibition Committee
Baroda.
Baroda, 6th February, 1921. C 8292

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C 8126

LOST OF MISLAID.

ANYBODY who gives information about a Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 No. We 34/63212 will be sufficiently rewarded. Apply Box 1786, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C8232

NOTICE.

THE Government vacant land of 3513 sq. yards with Cocoanut trees, at Mahim, More Road, near the Creek and next to the Municipal stables, will be let for one year by public auction on March 1st, 1921 at noon in the Collector's Office, Old Custom House. Plan and conditions can be seen at Office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
C 8303

PETROL.

CAN SUPPLY—from a tin to a wagon—at Rs. 2/6 gallon.
Terms strictly cash in advance.
SH. MUHAMMAD FAQIR & SONS,
Burn Bastion Road.
DELHI.
Telegram "KEROPET." C8215

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.
Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate,
7805 Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

THE BOMBAY AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT will commence on the Bombay Gymkhana maidan on MONDAY, March 7th.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th February, 1921, and the Draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on TUESDAY, 1st March, at 6-30 p.m. All teams entering for the competition are invited to send one representative to the Draw.

ENTRANCE FEE RS. 25 PER TEAM.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay, while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by the Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as buves in his round.

Entries and the fee of twenty-five rupees should be sent in as soon as possible to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 10th February, 1921. C 8272

THE INDIAN GLACE KIDS LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have made two calls of Rs. 3 each per share upon the shareholders of the Company and that the first call of Rs. 3 per share is payable on or before the 28th February, 1921 and the 2nd call of Rs. 3 per share is payable on or before the 30th June, 1921 and the holders of the shares are required within due date to forward the remittance to the Office of the Company at No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta along with the share scrips for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
CHARI & CO., LD.
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 27th January, 1921. C8319

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Directors of the Company have Resolved that henceforth until the terms are revised, calls in advance on the Second Preference Shares be accepted on the following terms.—

(a) The amount to be deposited must be in full payment of at least one call on any number of shares out of the total holdings of shareholders, but the shares on which such advance payment is made cannot be transferred until such advance payment is adjusted against calls when they become due.
when they become due.

(b) The amount deposited will be credited to Shareholders' account as a deposit to be adjusted as provided in (a), and no part of the deposit will be allowed to be withdrawn.

(c) Interest at the rate of seven and a half per cent per annum will be allowed on the Shareholders' deposit account with the Company.

TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Navasri Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 8th February, 1921. 8230

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Diverting Pawai-Thana Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Municipal Hydraulic Engineer.
C 8313

NOTICE.

REQUIRED an INDIAN BLOCK MECRANIC to maintain Neals Token Block instruments, train control, telegraph and telephone instrument on a section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Applicants should have had a thorough Workshop training with subsequent experience in connection with the above instruments and should be conversant with rules regarding working of trains, etc., on a Railway. Salary offered Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 p.m.

Apply to—
THE SUPERINTTNDENT,
Electrical Branch,
B. N. Railway, Khargpur.
C 8314

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES, POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, TRAPPERS and REMOUNTS will be held on March 1st 1921, on the premises of Julius Gove's, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Owners wishing to offer any horses, please notify the Office on or before noon of 28th February, 1921.

Horses sold on 5 per cent. Commission and Rs. 3 for entry fees which is to be paid when entering.

Bargains to be had. For further particulars apply Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Bombay, dated 12th February 1921. C8318

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.
Civil Mis. Appl. No. 345 of 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SWADESHI GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT (Act VII. Of 1913).

NOTICT IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition presented to this court on 23-12-1920 for confirming a Special Resolution passed while the above-named Company was working as a private limited concern, cancelling and reducing the subscribed Capital of the said concern, is directed to be heard before the District Judge Ahmedabad on the 31st day of March 1921. Any creditor or Shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the petition should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his pleader. A copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or Shareholder of the said concern requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1921.

(Sd.) K. K. THAKORE,
Registrar, District Court, Ahmedabad.
Company's Pleader,
Mr. Bhailal Nandlal Desai, B.A., LL.B.,
Saraya Pole,
Near Dhikwa Chokey, Ahmedabad. C8315

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SAIGON MARU", having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damages are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

SALE OF OLD IRON KALVA BRIDGE

NEAR THANA.

SEALED TENDERS in a letter form are invited for the sale of the old Iron Kalva Bridge—complete—near Thana (exclusive of the masonry abutments and approaches with pitching)—constructed in 1874-75 at a cost of about a lakh of Rupees—and will be received by the President, District Local Board, Thana, at his office up to 4 p.m. on 28th February 1921 and opened on the same day.

2. A sum of Rs. 6000 (six thousand) in currency notes as earnest money is to accompany the tender.

3. The successful tenderer will have to pay the balance within a fortnight of the intimation of the acceptance of the tender failing which the above sum of Rs. 6,000 will be forfeited.

4. No tender for an amount less than Rs. 50,000 (Fifty thousand) will be considered.

5. The bridge is to be removed by the successful tenderer at his own cost.

6. The demolishing of the bridge will not be allowed to be commenced before full payment is made; and the removal of all materials must be completed within six months.

7. Plans of the bridge can be seen in the office of the District Local Board, Thana, during office hours on working days.

8. The President is not bound to accept the highest or any tender; and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

(Sd.) D. K. AGASHE.
Executive Engineer,
District Local Board, Thana.
9-2-21. C 8320

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of about 10,000 lbs. best Nilgiri Teas deliverable immediately at Vadgadi, Bombay. Offers will be received in the office of the Makarand Printing Press, Dadar, up to 4 p.m. on 19th February, 1921; 10 per cent. deposit must accompany with the tender. Samples may be seen in that office on any day between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. 2460

NOTICE.

THE FINAL DATE of the tender for supplying 1,000 tons of Seebpore Coal for Warachha Water Works has been extended to 21st February, 1921.

(Sd.) RANGILDAS Y. MAHELA,
Chief Officer.
S. C. M.
C 8328

GONDAL RAILWAY.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, Pay Rs. 60-80. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—

W. E. PARISH,
Loco and Carriage Superintendent.
C8324

REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

WANTED for about 9 months in Gwalior C. I. General Foreman, Foreman Carpenter, Steel Benders and Carpenters.

Applicants must be experienced in concreting, bending and arranging steel rods or making and placing wooden shuttering and able to read Drawings.

Applications with testimonials, age and salary expected to be sent to The Gwalior Cement Co., Ltd., Gwalior.

For the Gwalior Cement Co., Ltd.,
The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., by their Contd. Attorney.
MANAGING AGENTS.
C8325

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO,LD

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th March, 1921, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1921. C8321

PAST STUDENTS OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE President and members of the Managing Committee of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana request the pleasure of the Company of all the Past Students of the Grant Medical College at the opening ceremony of the Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Grant Medical College Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Hon'ble Sir George Seymour Curtis, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., has kindly consented to perform the ceremony.

N.B.—Arrangements will be made for conveyances to approach the Pavilion from the Kennedy Sea Face.

Owing to the death of Dr. N. F. Surveyor, one of the senior members of the staff of the College the opening ceremony which was to be held on the 20th January, was unavoidably postponed, and we look forward to the attendance of all the past students on the present date.

THEODORE FERNANDES,
Hon. General Secretary,
Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
Byculla, 12th Feb., 1921. R2457

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Sheth Munmohundas Ramji M. L. A.'s Office, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1921, at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1920.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Morarjee Vussonjee Munjee and Mr. S. R. Bomanji who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
V. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th February to 28th February, 1921, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PUNJABHAI J. VASAVDA,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th January, 1921. C 8323

PHOENIX MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERFECT TRAINING IN DRIVING MOTOR CARS, Practice on Ford and other English and American Cars.

Special Feature—Ladies coached by a lady driver.

School will open from 1st February, 1921.

For particulars apply to:—
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.
Jetha Street, Lamington Road,
Byculla.
C 8110

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

EIGHT VALUATION OFFICERS are required for a period not exceeding 10 months each on Rs. 250 p.m. inclusive of conveyance allowance for the work of revising Rental Valuations of properties within the Municipal District of Ahmedabad.

No persons whose present salaries are less than Rs. 125 in any service need apply.

Applications stating qualifications, previous experience and age should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th February 1921.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated 11th February, 1921.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad. C 8312

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for purchase of a three storeyed immoveable property, situate at Katha Bazar, Dongri Street, bearing Street Nos. 167-169, New Survey No. 2474. For particulars apply to the undersigned at their office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHROFF & VACHHA.
Attorneys for Messrs. Mahomedalli Thawerbhai and Hakimji Amiji Sakerwalla Administrators of the estate of Esmailji Kadarbhai Naterwalla. C 8306

NOTICE.

PROPOSED SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET AND KITCHEN GARDEN LANE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Settna for the purchase of Mr. Settna's valuable property at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 400 square yards and fronting Shaikh Memon Street, and bounded on the North partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Govind Bhimji, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by Shaikh Memon Street and on the West by the property of the Bombay Cloth Merchant Company. The particulars of the property and the Ground plan and the conditions subject to which the property is offered for sale may be inspected at any time during business hours at the office of the undersigned at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

The offers must be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th day of March, 1921, the latest.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
C 8225

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. DARASHA ARDESHIR COOPER, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 85, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Mowje Marol Pot Tukdi Kurla Taluka Salsette Zilla Thana containing by admeasurement 18573 square yards of thereabouts particulars whereof are as under.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acre.	Gun.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
111	1	3	24½	16 14 0
112	3	0	9	0 8 0

Dated this 14th day of February, 1921.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
C 8327 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRICUMDAS MEGHJI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned pieces of lands with dwelling house thereon. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 21, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those undivided two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises and one cocoanut tree standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandewady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7745 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 8638, Street No. 4, the first piece of land containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Kandawady Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Banaji Mangesh Wagle, on or towards the North by the property of Udhavji Ranji and on or towards the South by the property of Paulo Antonee Ferreira, and the other piece of land containing by admeasurement 72 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Kashinath Madhav Bhat, on the West by the said Kandawady Cross Lane, on the North by the property of J. D. Fonseca and on the South by the property of D. E. Dias in aggregate, containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1921.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8326

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAKIM ABDUL VAHAB MAHAMED YOOSUF has contracted to sell to our client ALLI MAHAMED VALLI MAHAMED TARSAIWALLA the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without and regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khoja Street and 2nd Duncan Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 299, 3152, New No. 9884, Old Survey Nos. 2848, 4578 and New Survey Nos. 4279 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7314, 7315 and Street Nos. 2760, 288C, 306 and bounded, on or towards the North by Khoja Cross Street, on or towards the East by Khoja Street, on or towards the South by the Duncen Cross Row and on or towards the West by sweeper's passage.

Dated this 14th February, 1921.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C 8316

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Red Mahogani, Chanda Teak Scantlings and Kallai Timber.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. N. S. Jadhav and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon, the following quantities of timbers:—

	Tons.
Red Mahogani Chanda Teak Scantlings	8 42 4 1
Under 3 feet	29 31 7 11
Kallai Timber	18 33 4 2
Tons ...	57 7 4 2

The timbers are opened for inspections.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jewellery etc. of the shop of Vilcassim Bros. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvants stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvents as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

The sale will take place on the premises at the Taj Mahal Hotel and the property will be on view for inspection of the intending purchasers from THURSDAY, the 17th instant till the days of sale between the hours of 12 noon to 5 p.m. except Sunday and on Sunday from 12 noon till the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH "INDIA."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Custom House, motor launch India of 35 ft. length, 9 ft. beam, 1 ft. Braft, 15-20 H.P. Argyle Engine can accommodate 30 persons good working order.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th day of February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Sultan Manzil", Labernum Road, New Gamdevi, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. E. Thomas, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COWS AND BUFFALOES.

Suit No. 677 of 1920.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made in the above Suit on the 14th February, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at Bandra Slaughter House at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of the parties concerned.

Such of the animals as may be alive at the state of sale consisting of a large number of Cows and Buffaloes.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 15th February, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Brok.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES LOONGI (SHOLAPUR).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Chunilal Oghadbhai and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Dave Kantishanker Jatashanker.

9 bales Loongi (Sholapur) No. 42220.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES WOODEN BOBBINS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Pandya and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Mogi and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Manilal M. Shah:—

5 cases each 10 gross wooden roving Bobbins, size 7in. by 1¼in. by 5/8in.

5 cases each 10 gross wooden roving Bobbins, size 7in. by 1¼in. by 11/16in.

3 cases each 50 gross wooden ring rabbeth Bobbins 5 inches lift varnished.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1921.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Office in charge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on THURSDAY 17th February, 1921 at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

A large quantity of Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets Greatcoats, Shirts, Towels, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, Mosquitos Cprtain, Ammunition Boots Suttrangees, Jerseys Putties mittens warm, socks, Razais, and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

3 R3435

NUSSERWAJI SORABJI & CO'S SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of old iron scrap, plate iron, angle iron, Manilla ropes, coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, life-belts, electric wire and fans, old canvas, steel iron ropes, ship fittings, boats in fair condition, cordage, old brass, copper, lead, zinc and other shipchandlery stores, also new canvas, copper pipes, etc., etc.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 21st February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days, as may be necessary in the compound of the Government Dockyard, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Purchaser will have to pay 50 per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold at the risk and cost holding him responsible for any loss if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to any profit by such resale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

8-2-1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p m.

A remarkable 5 reels drama

'A WOMAN'S BUSINESS"

Adapted from the novel "Nothing a year"

She was a seller of love. She bargained skilfully and carefully. She sacrificed all a woman holds sacred for fine raiment and a life of ease.

BUT——Did it bring her happiness?

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seat in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each).

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD

To-Night

PIRATE GOLD

featuring

GEORGE B. SEITZ

and

MARGUERITE CURTOT

Episode 5 DOOMED

Episode 6 KIDNAPPED

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest

JIGGS AND THE SOCIAL LION

2 parts Comedy

Time:

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m daily

Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD ATTRACTION!

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m. sharp

Eastern Tours, Ld.

present the

ROYAL OPERA COMPANY

Final Performances
Final Performances

To-day Tues. 15th, To-morrow Wed. 16th & Thurs. 17th February at 9-30 p.m.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS

Full Company of favourite artists.

Programme includes:—

excerpts from

GOUNOD'S "FAUST"
VERDI'S "RIGOLETTO"
BIZET'S "CARMEN"

OFFENBACH'S "TALES OF HOFFMAN"
ROSSINI'S "BARDIERE DI SEVAGLIA"
LEONCAVALLO'S "PAGLIACCI"
VERDI'S "AIDA"
PUCCINI'S "LA BOHEME"
PUCCINI'S "MADAME BUTTERFLY"

A Change of Programme Nightly

Two Grand Opera Matinees.

Fri. 18th and Sat. 19th at 5-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICE MATINEES
POPULAR PRICE MATINEES
POPULAR PRICE MATINEES

at Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!!!

To hear the world's Finest Music At Prices to Suit Everybody.

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

TheExcelsior

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY

Commencing Fri. 18th to Mon. 21st and Thurs. 24th and Fri. 25th Feb.

Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 20th.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of SIR GEORGE LLOYD, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.

and

LADY LLOYD

THE BOMBAY AMATEURS

(By arrangement with M. E. Bandman) present

"The Dollar Princess"

A Musical Play in 3 Acts

The Great Success from Daly's Theatre London

Mrs. Jas. McGrath, Mrs. D. B. Binning, Miss M. Aitken, Mrs. E. C. B. Aeworth, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Hirsch, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Kennedy Minards, Mrs. Ormerod, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Skilliter, Mrs. Trollope, Miss Turton, and Miss Whyte, Messrs. Jas. McGrath, Duncan Wilson, D. B. Binning, Major Ranshaw, Messrs. Mackenzie, Docherty, Mitchell, Birtwistle, Chadwick, Davies, Duval, Hansen, Hardcastle, Joel, Simmons, Smith, Sopranich, Warren-Smith, Symonds, Fairclough, Turton and Wadeson,

The Opera produced by
Mr. James McGrath
Specially augmented Orchestra under
Mr. Edward Behr
Plan Now open at Rose & Co.

The Empress

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills

TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS

Featuring the immensely popular Stars

BEN WILSON

and

NEVA GERBER

will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.

7th, 8th and 9th Episodes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

Margarita Fischer

in

"The Girl who Couldn't grow up"

TOUR OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN INDIA
LAYING FOUNDATION STONE OF KING GEORGE'S DOCK, CALCUTTA.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10-30 p. m.

THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN

MARY PICKFORD

in the Third of her "First National" Features

"HEART O' THE HILLS"

The arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Calcutta.

THE ARRIVAL AT HOWRAH
THE DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY
THE ARRIVAL AT GOVT. HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT

Running Simultaneously at two Picture Houses.

At the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

and at the

CLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road

THE FILM ENCHANTED!!!

A MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

Produced by WILLIAM FOX.

Gorgeous Spectacle, Superb Setting, Clever Acting!

Enacted by Child Actors!

at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

and at the

GLOBE CINEMA,

(Sandhurst Road).

Timings at the West-End: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Timings at the Globe: 5-15; 7-15; and 10-30 p.m. (S T.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Terminus, Girgaum.

ESENT,

THE SE INSTALMENT

of the Newest Sensible Serial

TRAI.

FEATURING

The American Stage IDOL

STUART HOLMES

and the versatile star of the thousand moods

MISS FRANKIE MANN

Never mind if you have missed the First Instalment of the serial. Follow it today! It will be interesting to you in any episode.

Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

The depression over the Central Provinces yesterday has moved to Bengal, given nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, local showers in Central India east. Ranchi reports three quarter of an inch and Chaibasa quarter. The weather remains slightly disturbed in the extreme north of India.

Forecast:—Extension into Bengal and Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north where they are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ambala and Hissar; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Agra. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual at Mainpuri; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Jaipur and Karachi. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner and Jaipur and below it at Mount Abu; night temperature is lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and Central India West and in excess in Cutch and Kathiawar. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual except at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north but moderately clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore, Saugor. Hoshangabad and Chanda and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual except in the north-west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Karwar. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Poona and lightly clouded in east Hyderabad. The air is drier than usual except at Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum where himidity is in excess. Day temperature is below the average at Poona; night temperature is higher than usual in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and in the south of the Central Provinces and the extreme north, but clear weather prevails generally over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th February 1921.

The depression over Gujarat yesterday has moved to the Central Provinces and has caused a few light falls of rain there and in Central India. The frontier disturbance has given light snow at Quetta.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 14TH FEB. 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade Maximum during past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade Minimum during past 24 hours.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total, 1st January to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st January to date.	Temperature, 1st November to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bikaner	75.6	45.8	45	0.06	— 0.92	
Rawalpindi	62	7.99	0	53	2.56	— 2.51
Lahore	70	3.32	3	75	0.01	— 2.08
Mhow	77	4.44	0	48	0.11	— 1.09
Ambala	76	0.46	4	51	1.24	— 0.52
Delhi	74	0.54	6	40	1.38	— 0.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.3	53.4	49		1.50	+ 0.23
Mainpuri	79	3.51	44		1.28	— 0 63
Jhansi	78	9 55	1	89	2.76	+ 2 11
Cawnpore	72.9	5 .9	79		2.51	— 0 99
Allahabad	76	1.61	9	76	2.04	+ 0.30
SINDH AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	73	9 45	0	37	0	— 0 71
Karachi	75	8 .8	2	81	0 33	— 0 70
Ajmer	78	4 46	4	62	0.33	— 0 76
Jaipur	8	2 60	4	62	0.41	— 0 58
Kotah	83	6.55	0	35	0.06	— 0 15
Mount Abu	61	0 3	2	25	0	— 0.79
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	81	8.51	3	88	0	— 3.31
Dwarka	74	7 68	3	79	0	— 0 38
Veraval	79	6.55	0	91	0	— 0 29
Rajkot	84	1 43	2	75	0	— 0 23
Bhavnagar Para	85	8 .0	2	56	0	— 0 36
Surat	87	4.50	7	48	0 .07	— 0 32
Ahmedabad	83	9.05	1	23	0	— 0 28
Deesa	86	5.40	0	13	0	— 0 25
Neemuch	81	0 40	2	35	0.03	— 0 57
Indore	82	8 48	9	35	0.47	— 0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84	9 .6	9	76	1.19	— 0 72
Saugor	82	9 57	4	82	0 89	— 0 86
Hoshangabad	85	5 .2	4	77	0 61	— 0 67
Khandwa	86	6 .0	6	37	0.46	— 0 64
Akola	88	8 .9	8	29	0 .0	— 1 45
Amraoti	88	65	3	33	0 .6	— 1.59
Nagpur	90	5 .3	8	42	0 .2	— 1 53
Chanda	92	1 .6	0	27	0.08	— 1 53
Raipur	89	7 67	9	48	2 20	+ 0 93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82	8 08	6	61	0	— 0 76
Satsagiri	82	7 .7	3	65	0	— 0 94
Marmugoa	83	7 0 .5	5	81	0 15	— 1.68
Karwar	86	7 09	8	88	0	— 2.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86	6 52.0	29		0	— 0 98
Ahmednagar	87	4 .4	5	45	0.18	— 1.26
Poona	84	5 .0	4	67	0	— 1 15
Sholapur	9	5 .4	4	57	0 .04	— 1 45
Bijapur	89	4 05.7	3		0	— 1.24
Belgaum	83	5 .0	5	78	0.0	— 1 87
Aurangabad	86	1 56.4	0		0	— 1 27
Nizamabad (Indur)	93	7 5	2	37	0 48	— 0 53
Hyderabad	92.1	9 9	4	46	0 01	— 1.52
MALABAR AND SOUTH—						
Mangalore	87	4 74	5	72	0 7	+ 2 35
Calicut	8	4 73	7	83	0 60	+ 2 24
Cochin	90	8 73.8	3	67	10.36	+ 7.35
Colombo	85	2 67.4	3	83	17.65	+ 4.84
MADRAS EXCEPTIONS—						
MALABAR AND SOUTH—						
Calicut	87.2	67	2	81	1 7	— 4.80
Palghat	94	63	0	68	0 3	— 0.92
Coimbatore	94	6 0	2	44	3 10	— 1.76
Madras	86	0 66	0	83	25.97	+ 15.4
Bangalore	87	2 .0	1	51	2.10	+ 0 .10
Vizagapatam	90	4 64.0	2	55	11.2	+ 6 0
Vellore	89.8	65.1	3	84	27 71	+ 19 04
Negapatam	84	2 69.1	1	79	66.40	+ 36.76

MALAD MALAVNI QUARRY STONE.

Of any sis, kopra khauki, khadi rubble, bricks, chunam, sand timber and other building materials can be had from.

S. N. KULKARNI & CO.

Turner Road, BANDRA.

7222

RIDE A B·S·A BICYCLE
For Health.

THE healthy exercise and pleasure gained, make cycling the one pastime without equal. Reliability and long service are sure when your bicycle is a B.S.A.

All B.S.A. Parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

Send for Illustrated List to

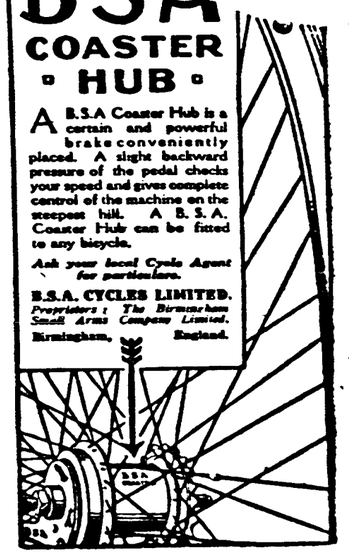
Addison & Co. Ltd.	Mount Road, Madras
The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd.	Rawal Pindi
S. Dass & Co. Ltd.	Calcutta
The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency	Lucknow
The Elphinstone Co.	Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works	Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.	Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co.	Agra
Pearey Lall & Sons Ltd.	Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co.	Meerut
Central India Machine Co.	Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Nemitral	Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency.	Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co.	Meerut
Moosa Lall & Sons	Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan	Benares
Importers: Sen & Pandit	Calcutta

B·S·A COASTER HUB

A B.S.A Coaster Hub is a certain and powerful brake conveniently placed. A slight backward pressure of the pedal checks your speed and gives complete control of the machine on the steepest hill. A B. S. A. Coaster Hub can be fitted to any bicycle.

Ask your local Cycle Agent for particulars.

B.S.A. CYCLES LIMITED.
Proprietors: The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited.
Birmingham, England.



KOKO HAIR

Cleanses and Beautifies the Scalp. Feeds the Hair Follicles. Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Soft and Lustrous Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.
Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating to the Scalp.

Keeps a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be much astonished at the improvement above other known hair tonics.

KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The Most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD!

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

	To-day's price. Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	350
" " Imports — —	—
Mid American Spot limited demand	8.93
Egyptain Good F. Sakels	17.50
New York 11 a m (As known in Liverpool at closing time — Mar.	13 62
— May	14 00
— July	14 38
New Orleans 10 a m. — Mar.	13 31
— July	13.57

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

COTTON.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb	—
Mar	8·14
Apl.	—
May	8.72
June	8.78
July	9.94
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	9.15
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	9.25
Egyptian opening Prices March	14.15

Liverpool Feb. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	—
Mar.	8.56
April	8 71
May	8.81
June	8 85
July	9.04
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	9.23
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	9.43

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

	To-day's price.
Feb.	14·70
Mar.	14·20
Apl.	14.20
May	14·15
June	14.15
July	14.15

London, Feb. 13th.

	To-day's price.
Exchange on London at Paris	53·68
Italian	106.70
German	229·50
Rents	.44

London, 13th Feb.

Linseed Calcutta Feb. Mar.	19/5
Firmly held but not much doing	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 11th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	8.52
Mar.	8.68
Apl.	8·77
May	8.91
June	8.96
July	9.11
Aug.	9·17
Sep.	9.22
Oct.	9.26
Nov.	9.29
Dec.	9.32
Jan.	9.34

Tone :—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

London, Feb. 11th.

Telegraphic Transfers Steady	1/5
Bar Silver Spot Quiet	36 1/4
" Gold Quiet	105/6

New York, February 11th 1921.

March	13/56
May	13/97
July	13/35

Liverpool, February 11th 1921.

March	8/68
May	8/91
July	9.11
Oct	9/26

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	14/55
Mar.	14 05
April	14/05
May	14/00
June	14/00
July	14/00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 11th.

	To-day's prices.
M.G. Bengal Good	4.75
" " Fully Good	5.25
" " Fine	5.50
Shownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good	—
" " Fine	—
No. 1 Gomra Good	6.25
" " Fully Good	6.75
" " Fine	7.00
M.G. No. 1 Gomra, Good	—
" " Fine	—
" Broach Good	7.65
" " Fully Good	7.90
" " Fine	8.15
" Scinde, Good	4.63
" " Fully Good	5.13
" " Fine	5.38

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 11th.

Karachi Barley Afloat Quiet	87
Argentine Afloat paid	75
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat paid	80

Tone :—

SHARES.

London, Feb. 11th.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£100
National Bank	£37

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 10th.

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. value	40
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, value	41/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, value	41/9

Tone:—

METALS.

London, Feb, 10th.

English best Selected Copper	76 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	71 7/8
Copper Braziers	124
Yellow Metal	12—
Hard Spelter	21 1/2

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb, 7th.

On London at Paris Francs	54 25

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 10th.

Funding Loans 4% 1960 90	£70 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£76 1/4
War Loans 5 % 1929/47	£853/16
Consols 2½ %	£47 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ %	38
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	56 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	48 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 10th.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar. April	11 3/4

Tone.—

Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Quieter after firm	1 1/2

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKES.

COTTON.

Feb. 14.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 299 and after touching Rs. 298 advanced to Rs. 304½. The bazar closed early to-day at Rs. 304½ on account of the death of Seth Kundanmal of the firm of Seth Dawlatram Kundanmal

The forward and ready markets at Colab were also closed for the same reason.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce at, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th January 1921.

Cotton	9663	Bales
Wheat	7605	Cwts.
Linseed	153	"
Rapeseed	202	"
Gingellyseed	165	"
Poppyseed	140	"
Groundnuts	382	"
Castorseed	593	"
Rice	95296	"
Myrabollams	4037	"
Cottonseed	14236	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2533	"
Juwar	241	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	786	"
Bajra	2933	"
Coal	7811	Tons.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The news of the arrest of Baba Ramchandra Sharma, a Kisan leader has been received quietly everywhere.—A.P.

* * * *

A most successful garden party was give at Lucknow by his Excellency the Governor on the afternoon of February 12th.

* * * *

The entries for the St. John Ambulance competition to be held in Calcutta from 10th to 15th March will be accepted up to 20th instant at the headquarters in Delhi.

* * * *

The Trustees of the Kyastha Pathshala, Allahabad, have decided by a majority of 22 to 5 votes to take Government grant-in-aid. (A.P.).

* * * *

The "Pioneer" understands that Bravin head of the first Bolshevik Mission to Kabul has been murdered at Ghazni. (A.P.)

* * * *

Dr. L. D. Gadre, a prominent medical practitioner of Neghur expired on Friday evening at his residence in Craddock town, Nagpur.—A.P.

* * * *

The Duke of Connaught was present at the State ball at Viceregal Lodge on Friday night.—A.P.

* * * *

The strike of 500 employees of the Mackenzies Motor Works continues for the last several days on the question of delayed date of payment of monthly wages.

* * * *

Mr. Burjor S. N. Cooper has put forward his candidature for a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia Bar-at-Law. The election takes place by the Justices of the Peace next month.

* * * *

Mr. J. C. Ghosh, Senior Assistant Chemist of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. at Jamshedpur has been elected a Full Member of the British Association of Chemists, London.

* * * *

It is understood that the Chamber of the Princes has appointed a standing committee consitsing of the Maharaja Scindh'a, Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja of Jamnagar, Rao of Kutch and Nawab of Palanpur.—A.P.

* * * *

The Siamese Prince and party arrived at Rangoon, on Saturday from a river trip and proceeded the same night to Pegu to visit the grave of the Prince's ancestor, returning Rangoon on Sunday and sailing this morning for Moulmein and Penang by R.I.M.S. Clive.

STATE RAILWAYS.

REVISED PAY FOR SUPERIOR STAFF.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

The Government of India have lately had under consideration the question of the adequacy or otherwise of the scales of pay of members of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways, and they have arrived at the conclusion that, under present conditions, the existing rates of pay are insufficient. The following revised rates of pay for the permanent superior revenue establishment of State Railways has been sanctioned with effect from the 30th August 1919:—

Administrative Appointments. Locomotive and Carriage and Waggon Departments pay. Rupees 2,500 fixed to the Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Rs. 2,300—100—2,500 to the Locomotive Superintendents Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways; Rs. 2,000—100—2,300 to the Carriage and Waggon Superintendent, North-Western Railway; Rs. 1,750—50—2,000 to the Deputy Locomotive Superintendents and Rs. 1,750 fixed to the Deputy Carriage and Waggon Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

Traffic Department. Traffic Manager, North Western Railway Rs. 2,500 fixed; Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways Rs. 2,300—100—2,500 and Deputy Traffic Managers Rs. 1,750—50—2,000.

Stores Department. Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway Rs. 1,750—50—2,000; Controller of Stores, Eastern Bengal Railway Rs. 1,650—50—1,900 and Controller of Stores Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways Rs. 1,500—50—1,750

Agency Department. Senior Deputy Agents North-Western and Bengal Railways Rs. 1,750—100—2,150 and Junior Deputy Agents, North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways Rs. 1,750—50—1,900.

The above rates of pay will be drawn by incumbents irrespective of their nationality or source of recruitment. No overseas pay or technical pay will be admissible in addition. The pay of Signal Engineers, North-Western and Eastern Bengal Railways, will be Rs. 1,750 each. Stores Scales of pay of District Officers of both junior and senior scales have been also published.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

IS THE PRESIDENCY GETTING MORE SOBER?

The Director of public information has communicated to us the following:—

The information and statistics contained in the Annual Report on the Administration of the Excise Department bears eloquent testimony to the general sobriety of the people. Outside the towns the consumption is very low; urban areas with a population of 2½ millions consumed nearly as much spirit as the rural areas with a population of 13½ millions. In fact it appears that no appreciable number of the rural population drink habitually except in the districts of Surat, Thana, Colaba, West Khandesh and the Panch Mahals. Even in these districts the consumption is small. The consumption was highest in Surat; but even there it was only 21.3 drams per head. Speaking generally it is clear that in the Presidency the liquor question is one which mainly affects the towns as opposed to the country.

The consumption for the year under review was approximately the same as that in 1910-11, or ten years ago. It will be of interest to compare the figures showing consumption in the various tracts of the Presidency during these years and note the changes that have taken place in the past ten years. The figures are:—

APPRECIABLE DECLINE.

An examination of these figures shows that in Khandesh and Nasik there has been a decline in ten years of no less than 26.7 per cent. The Konkan, Karnatic and Surat show a substantial decrease. There is a small rise in the Deccan and rather a large one in Gujrat. But taking the mofussil as a whole it will be noticed that the consumption for 1919-20 is 1,37,566 proof gallons less than the corresponding figure for 1910-11. The only area in which there has been a substantial increase is Bombay where the percentage increase amounts to rather more than 31 per cent. At first sight this may seem to indicate a serious change for the worse in the habits of the population of Bombay. But it must be remembered that in the past ten years, more particularly during the period of the war, the population of the city has grown considerably. What the frowth has been will not be accurately known until the figures of the census shortly to be taken are available. But it has been stated by a competent authority to amount to at least 30 per cent. If that is so, the increase in consumption has not been disproportionate. It may be noted that during the period the incidence of still-head duty and vend fees has risen from Rs. 6.68 to Rs. 12.38 per proof gallon. But for this it seems probable that the large increase in the general rate of wages and greater prosperity of the working classes must have caused a much larger consumption than has actually taken place.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue from country spirit in the Presidency proper rose by Rs. 20,76,288 to Rs. 3,63,48,098, an increase of 8.55 per cent over that of last year. The consumption increased by 1,68,993 proof gallons, an increase over last year of 6783 per cent.

Cases of disorderly drunkenness were rare in the greater part of the Presidency out of 6,712 cases in the year, no less than 5,921 were reported from Bombay and Poona cities alone.

The net income from opium during the year, amounts to Rs. 17,76,237, the revenue from foreign liquors to Rs. 9,71,147 and from hemp drugs to Rs. 16,78,961.

The only temperance activity in evidence, says the report, was in Bombay City, Ahmedabad and Kaira. In Bombay, the Bombay Temperance Association, the Kamgar Hitawardhaka Sabha, the Madyapana Nishedhaka Mandal and the Social Service League carried out their annual programme of posting placards, and arranging temperance lectures during the Holi holidays and of providing healthy recreation for mill-hands.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14.

S S Sandakan, Richardson, Aden.
S S Bahadur, Noxen, Calcutta.
S S British Sailor, Stamhope, Abadan.
R I M S Dufferin, Bowden, Suez.
S S Atlas Maru, Uyeda, Hamburg.
S S Saigon Maru, Watanabe, Kobe, etc.
S S Shustar, Heatner, Suez.
S S Vechdijk, Kup, Rotterdam.
S S Castalia, Erskin, Liverpool.
S S Normandier, Jenkins, Middlesborough.
S S Canara, Dickinson, Rangoon.
S S Gazana, Hepburn, Rangoon
S S Varsova, James, Busreh.
S S City of Pekin, Sprook, Glasgow
S S Assaye, Oldwell, Southampton.
S S Polladern, Widdess, Cardiff.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Huntscutle, Morgan, Karachi
S S Akabono Maru, Yochi, Colombo
S S Rangoon Maru, Osaka, Kobe, etc
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Queda, Prince, Rangoon.
S S Ethelwyne, Bamberger, Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer West Columb for New York.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Caledonia for London
Steamer Atlas Maru for China.
Steamer Saigon Maru for China.
Steamer Sarasvati for Coast Ports.
Steamer Vechdijk for Hamburg.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Co's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain G P Noxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The S W Co's steamer British Sailor, 3443 tons, Captain D Stamhope arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Atlas Maru:—The O S K steamer Atlas Maru, 4480 tons, Captain H Uyeda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Saigon Maru:—The O S K steamer saigon Maru, 2759 tons, Captain T Watanabe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc. with a general cargo.

S S Shustar:—The P G S N Co's steamer Shustar, 1716 tons, Captain H Heather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with a general cargo.

S S Vechdijk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Vechdijk, 7212 tons, Captain C Y de Kup, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg. with a general cargo.

S S Custalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4171 tons, Captain R Erskin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 142 passengers.

S S Normandier:—The steamer Normandier, 3560 tons, Captain J Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 3889 tons, Captain E G K Dickinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain A D Hepburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Pekin:—The City Line steamer City of Pekin, 1126 tons, Captain A Sprook arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Polladern:—The steamer Polladern 3824 tons, Captain A Widdess, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Rangoon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Rangoon Maru, 3637 tons, Captain T Osaka, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain C Fitzherbert. will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Ethelwyne:—The New S N T Co's steamer Ethelwyne, 2066 tons, Captain G H Bamberger, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 14.

S S Malwa for London:—120 cwts casein flour, 400 cwts millet seed, Amin and Sons; 301 cwts nuxvomica, Volkart Bros; 7 bales goat skin, 1 bale sheep skin, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—1000 cwts myrabollams, Bhagwandas and Co; 250 cwts khismiss, Vasanjee Motiram; 4004 cwts myrabollams, S G Karmarkar.

S S Clan Stuart for Dunkirk:—4000 cwts linseed, Louis Drefus and Co.

S S Weissenfelde for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, Central I Mining Co.

S S West Caddon for New York:—8 bundles lamb skin, 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Bhagwandas and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 40 cwts assofatedo, Haji Mohmed Larry; 2000 cwts myrabollams, Forbes F Campbell; 33 cases assortments, Thos Cook and Sons; 3000 cwts ajowa seed, Volkart Bros; 62 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts gum olibanum, 49 cwts assofatedo, 36 cwts cardamom seed, 204 cwts gum ghatty, E Nowrojee and Co; 240 cwts condiments, Owen and Okell Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe:—3000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 352 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Atlas Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

IMPORTS

Feb. 14.

S S Luzon Maru from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—5400 tons coal.

S S Orna from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—85786 bags rice, 3469 bags cotton seed, 610 bags white beans, 230 bags green moong, 569 bags millet.

S S Akebono Maru from Calcutta, Agents T K Kaisha:—2435 tons coal

S S Chakdara from Busrah, Agents M M and Co:—135 bundles 14 cases specie, 500 bags dry dates, 1126 baskets. wet dates.

S S Unio from Abadan, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—900 tons kerosine oil in bulk.

ANSTEY MEMORIAL FUND.

At the memorial meeting held at the College on the 16th December 1920, it was resolved that a fund should be raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Principal Percy Anstey and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

It is proposed that the Memorial shoul take the form of a portrait, and in addition of a research scholarship or fellowship to be named after the late Principal, as this would be the best way of developing that side of College work which the late Mr. Anstey had so much at heart.

The members of the memorial committee earnestly request the public to subscribe liberally to the Anstey Memorial Fund, and thereby give expression to their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the cause of Higher Commercial Education by the late Mr. Percy Anstey and incidentally further the cause of research in the Higher Branch Commerce and Economics.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony Treasurers, "Anstey Memorial Fund", Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings. Bombay 1.

A BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

REDUCTION PRICES.

FOUNTAIN-PEN FREE FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

If you really want the best watches at the cheapest rates, then don't lose this opportunity. Prices:—

Nickel Silver Cylender watch Rs. 4-15-0 same Lever Rs. 12, same silver Lever Rs. 15. Nickel open face Simla Watch Rs. 10. Nickel New Patent cylender wrist Rs. 7. Same silver Lever Rs. 20. Oli Patent Nickel cylender wrist Rs. 8, same silver Lever Rs. 23. Nickel Radium wrist Rs. 12. Same silver Lever Rs. 25. Eight day Lever Watch Rs. 15. Nickel square wrist Rs. 12. Nickel Barret shaped wrist Rs. 15. Gold gilt Hunting Watch Rs. 12, same Lady's size open face Rs. 10 Ladys size silver watch Rs. 9, one leather strap will be given free with wrist watch. Special offer! Purchaser of every watch will get one Fountain pen and purchaser of six at a time will get one free.

The Century Watch Agency
25, MADAN MITTRA LANE (B C.) CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are requested to write out their full names and addresses legibly with ledger No. whilst making remittances, in absence of which the money has very often to be kept in suspense account, reminders issued and the paper stopped for want of sufficient information. All this causes annoyances to all concerned but it can be avoided with a little attention. Signatures are not always legible. The Company will not be responsible for the non-delivery of paper in such cases.

MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY
CLUBWALLA & CO.

Jackel et cie Ltd.
PARIS (France).
"Jackel Cream"
The best cream for the Hair and Head.)
"Odelux"
(The best preparation for the complexion).
We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply
To
Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

ASTHMA
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was bought from you by the request of JUSTICE Axis Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Axis Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON)

Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Your Baby's Early Days

Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.

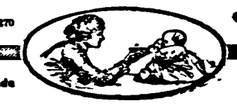
The Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London



Trade Mark

DR. BOSE'S COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHY.

7/2, HOGALKURI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA.

All lovers of Homoeo: Can easily learn and practice this excellent method of treatment by means of our English books on PRACTICE 2/4 MATIRIA MEDICA 3/8 and obtain college degrees H.M.B., etc., by correspondence Apply for rules to the PRINCIPAL with postage.

R 4695

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

FORTH DAY OF BIG MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the handicaps for the Fourth Day's Big Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, on Wednesday, 16th February:—

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Roubaix 10 0, Caligula 9/10, Not Much 9/6, William the Beau 9/3, First Flier 9/0, St. Quin 8/11, Starshot 8/10, Mordennis 8/9 Aleli 8/8, Crenides 8/7, Our Stephen 8/7 Simon's Choice 8/6, Splendid Spur 8/5, Senparison 8/3, Monteith 8/3, Brendan 8/1, Good Health 8/1, Treddle 7-10, Ardvreck 7-2.

THE COLABA CUP. Dstance 1 Mile.

On Leave 9/8, Red Quill 9/4, Antic 9/0, Love Glass 8/13, Owen Roe 8 13, Christmas Holiday 8/12, Violinist 8/12, Liberty 8/11, Gadtuna 8/10, Muscovite 8/9, Caraway 8/8, Fitzclarence 8/7, Giacomi 8/6, Little Trout 8/6, Dori 8/5, Plaxtol 8/5, Piccolo 8/5, Treasury 8/3, Floreal 8/3, Eager To 8-3 Gunning 8/0 Quite Dark 8/0, Lover True 8/0 Mossley 7/13, Royal Band 7/13, Penny Pie 7/12, Cyanite 7/12 Pourboire 7/10, Belle Voyageuse II 7/10 Royal Jewel 7/9, Tagamor 7/9, Fleurbaix 7/6, Verna 7/4, Glass Rock 7/4, Anthracite 7/3; Brickeen Bridge 7/0.

THE CAMBERMERE PLATE. Distance furlongs (Straight.)

Margaret Joyce 9/8 Divide 9/4 Eudoxus 9/2 Belvedere 9/0 Doorali 8/12 Floreal 8/4 Catchup 8/3 Atrocity 8/2, Cahir Lass 8/1, Lover True 8/0, Mossrey 7/13, Stellite 7/12, Fussy 7/11; Crocknel 7/9, Royal Jewel 7-8, Lady Cleopatra 7-7 Brickeen Bridge 7/0.

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Beggar Prince 9/2, Le Verguier 9/2, Spearwood 9/1, Gipsy's Advice 9/1, Archer 9/0, Marcodia 8/13 Millmount 8/13, Japanese Pine 8/13, Flotelle 8/10, Laodicea 8/10, Jack Firth 8/1 Maiden Palm 8/8 Gavrelle 8/8, Simon Grab 8/9, Leofric 8/7, Claim A 8/6, Ro Grison 8/6, White Bell 8/4 Kaloolah 7/12, Midton 7/12 Kilt 7/7, Adelaide II 7/0.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Krushan 9/8, Dartmoor 9/8, Anaiza 9/4, Red Cross 9/2, Resident 9/2, Khundil 9/1, Mentor 8/13, Mechanic 8/10, Warminster 8/8, Four Aces 8/5 Summerton 8/2, Silver Streak 8 2, Bhookhri 7 13 Hakum 7/12, Zuheir 7/12, Dowlat 7/11, Paladin 7/9; Tiger 7/7, Investor 7/6, Diamond King 7/5, Glencoe 7-4 Balloon 7/2.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs, (On the Round Course.)

Waterloo 9/2, Trade Mark 9/0, Bhookhri 8/11, Tiger 8/4 Diamond King 8/2, Taj 8/2, Dublin 8/1, Grey Renard 8/0, Aladdin 7/12, Khailan 7/5, Chrysanthemum 7/0.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-morow, Tuesday, 15th February 1921.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

PROGRAMME OF 12TH, 13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH EXTRA MEETINGS.

12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance 1 mile.—Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Distance furlongs, (Straight.)—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses 4 years old only.

GOSFORTH PARK PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT CUP. Distance 1½ miles.—A Cup value Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

THE MOLTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

For Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1920, direct from the country of foaling.

14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Entry to close 4 p.m. on Monday, 21st February, 1921:—

For races advertised as Rs. 15,000 to the Winner, Rs. 90.
For races advertised as Rs. 5,000 to the Winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,500 to the Winner, Rs. 10.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 24th February, 1921:—

For races advertised as Rs. 15,000 to the Winner, Rs. 70.
For races advertised as Rs. 5,000 to the Winner, Rs. 25.
For races advertised as Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 25.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,500 to the Winner, Rs. 20.

Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 24th February, 1921, at the Race Course. A winner of a Handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

13TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd March 1921.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a Race of any description since January 1st, 1921.

THE FERMOY PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE. Distance W. A. & C.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

For Horses that have not won a Race value Rs. 1,500 since March 31st, 1919.

Allowances.—Maidens 3 years old, 7lbs. Maidens 4 years old, 7lbs. Maidens 5 years old and upwards, 12lbs.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a Flat Race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March, 1920.

THE SECOND DEALERS PLATE. Distance 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1920, direct form the country of foaling.

W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4lbs Penalty.—Winner of the Melton Plate, 7lbs.

Entry to close 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 23rd February, 1921:—

For races advertised as Rs. 10,000 to the Winner, Rs. 60.
For races advertised as Rs. 5,000 to the Winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,500 to the Winner, Rs. 10.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Monday, 28th February, 1921:—

For races advertised as Rs. 10,000 to the Winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 5,000 to the Winner, Rs. 25.
For races advertised as Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 25.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,500 to the Winner, Rs. 20.

Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 28th February, 1921, at the Race Course. A winner of a Handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

14TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1921.

THE SLEDMERE HANDICAP.—Distance Furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

THE FOXHILL PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs, 65 yards.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES. Distance Furlongs, (Straight).—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,5000; third, Rs. 1,000.

For Horses 3 years and 4 years old only in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. W.A. and C. reduced 10lbs.

Penalties.—A winner of a Race value Rs. 1,500 5lbs. extra; of two such races, 10lbs. extra; of three or more such races 14lbs. extra, or a winner of a Race value Rs. 8,000 or over 14lbs. extra, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10.000, 14lbs. extra.

Allowances, 3rd Division Horses 7lbs. Horses that have never won a Race value Rs. 1,500, 5lbs. in addition. Maidens 3 years old allowed a further 5lbs. Maidens 4 years old, 9lbs.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs, 65 yards.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

W. A. Winner ssince March 31st, 1919, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs.

Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Entry to close 4 p.m., on Monday, 28th February, 1921:—

For races advertised as Rs. 5,000 to the Winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,500 to the Winner, Rs. 10.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the Winner, Rs. 5.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 3rd March, 1921.

For races advertised as Rs. 5,000 to the Winner, Rs. 25.
For races advertised as Rs. 4,000 to the Winner, Rs. 25.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,500 to the Winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the Winner, Rs. 10.

Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 3rd March, 1921, at the Race Course. A winner of a Handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

15TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1921.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance Furlongs 41 yards—Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions that have not won a Flat Race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1920.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP. Distance 5 Furlongs, (Straight).—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

THE GOODBYE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.—Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

THE FREE HANDICAP. Distance 7 Furlongs, 65 yards.—Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1 000.

A Handicap for Horses 3 years old and upwards that have not won a Race value Rs. 3,500 since January 1st, 1921.

Entry Free to close 4 p.m. on Monday March 7th. If left n after 4 p.m. on March 10th, Rs. 55.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs, 65 yards.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1920, direct from the country of foaling, and which have not won a Race since landing.

W.A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 4lbs.

Entry to close 4 p.m. on Monday, 7th March 1921:—

For races advertised as Rs. 10,000 to the Winner, Rs. 60.
For races advertised as Rs. 5,000 to the Winner, Rs. 30.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,500 to the Winner, Rs. 10.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 10.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the Winner, Rs. 5.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m., on Thursday, 10th March, 1921:—

For races advertised as Rs. 10,000 to the Winner, Rs. 45.
For races advertised as Rs. 5,000 to the Winner, Rs. 25.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,500 to the Winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 15.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the Winner, Rs. 10.

Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 10th March, 1921, at the Race Course. A winner of a Handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

W. I. T. TOURNAMENT.

FINAL OF GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

RAJARAM AND WAGLE BEAT LILADHAR AND SYED HASSAN

The Final of the Gentlemen's Doubles in the Western India Tennis Tournament was played out yesterday. A moderately big gallery of spectators witnessed the last day's game—but the Japanese element in the spectators was very small. This no doubt is due to the fact that contrary to their most sanguine expectations Takenchi and Kwamamura sustained a reverse in their encounter with Rajaram Morarji and Wagle and that consequently no Japanese team figured in the final contest.

Play began punctually at 5 p.m. the participants in the day's game were Rajaram Morarji and Wagle and Liladhar and Syud Hassan. The play that followed was an extremely one-sided affair and this did not prove a matter for surprise to those who knew the respective forms of the contestants. Rajaram and Wagle are both players of established reputation who have proved their prowess with the racquet in many encounters. As contrasted with these veterans Liladhar and Syud Hassan were but mere novices aspiring to climb the rungs of the ladder of tennis fame.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The match was finished in record time and hardly had the spectators settled themselves comfortably in their chairs with intartions to watch a well-contested tennis duel when all such expectations were given the quietus by Wagle and partner Collaring two sets in quick succession Unlike yesterday's play the issue of the match was never in doubt as from the very outset the more experienced pair established a decided superiority.

The scores in the two sets were 6—0 and 6—2. The remarkably poor scoring by the defeated pair is in itself a true index of the state of affairs. It will be neither profitable nor entertaining to enter into the details of such a one-sided contest. Rajaram and Wagle simply walked through the set without being forced to concede even single game. Liladhar and partner tried to rally themselves early in the second se and their efforts were in a measure rewarded as they were able to make the score 2 all. But from this juncture Wagle again by playing a superbly dashing game finished the contest by taking the set at 6 2.

Liladhar and Syud Hassan though the were defeated yesterday in no way suffered a disgrace at being beaten by such veteran as Rajaram and Wagle. The younger pai has yet a future before them in Tennis and experience and practise would serve to repair the deficiencies and curb the impetuosity of youthful ardour.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At the close of the game Mr. J. T. Burge the Hon. Secretary of the Tournament Committee called upon Mrs. H. B. Clayton to distribute the various cups to the winner in this year's tournaments, which duty Mrs Clayton performed very gracefully and wit some complimentary remark for each recipient. Besides individual cups there was tempting display of large-sized Silver Championship Cups which the winners are entitle to keep for the year.

After the distribution of prizes Mr. J. T Burge called for three cheers for Mrs. Clayton which was heartily responded to. Mr J. S. Milne then called for cheers for the Hon. Secretary Mr. Burge which also received a splendid response. The Tournament Committee and Mr. Burge in particular deserves great credit for the excellent management of this year's tournament.

WINNERS OF THE YEARS.

The following are the winners and runners up in the contests in the various events this year:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

N. B. Bhagwat (winner).
K. Takenchi (runner-up).

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Rajaram Morarji and Wagle (winners).
Liladhar and Syud Hassan (runners-up).

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Row and Wagle (winners).
Mr. and Mrs. Portlock (runners-up).

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

It would be interesting to mention here the names of previous winners in the Western India Tennis Tournaments:

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

1912—Dr. A. H. Fyzee.
1913—R. D. England.
1914—Dr. A. H. Fyzee.
1915—U. D. Rangarao.
1916—U. D. Rangarao.
1917—U. D. Rangarao.
1918—Z. Shimidzu.
1919—Major J. C. S. Rendall.
1920—U. D. Rangarao.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

1914—R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds.
1915—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1916—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1917—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1918—Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.
1919—Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.
1920—Lady Tata and L. S. Deane.

MIXED DOUBLES.

1914—R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds.
1915—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1916—Mr. and Mrs. R. D England.
1917—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. England.
1918—Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.
1919—Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.
1920—Lady Tata and L. S. Deane.

DUKE'S VISIT TO BE BOYCOTTED

E. F. & G. RATEPAYERS RESOLVE.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a public meeting of the residents of E, F and G wards held at Dadar Kirtiker's wadi on Saturday last, under the presidency of Raymal Sheth of Kurduwadi.

I This meeting, while expressing its deep regard for His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught personally, and without meaning any discourtesy to him, is of opinion that his visit to India is engineered for the purpose of upholding the prestige of the British Government and the Government India, who are utterly discredited in this country on account of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, and is further intended mislead the people of the world, by creating an impression that the people of India are satisfied with their lot, earnestly requests th citizens of Bombay completely to boycott all the functions and festivities in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness, and to observe Hartal on the 21st, 23rd and 28th instant; and thereby to vindicate National self-respect.

II This meeting of the residents and ratepayers of E, F, and G wards, condemns the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in voting addresses of welcome to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and His Excellency Lord Reading, the Viceroy designate, on their forthcoming visits to Bombay in utter disregard of public opinion, and hereby calls upon the elected representatives of their wards not to be present where the addresses will be read and presented.

BOMBAY MOTOR DRIVERS.

TO BOYCOTT DUKE'S VISIT.

A meeting of the Bombay Motor Drivers' Union was held on Sunday last at Marwadi Vidyalaya and the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting in view of the fact that the whole of India is adopting Swadeshi movement unanimously resolves that every driver should use cloth manufactured in India, and, as far as possible every house should use spinning wheel so that the economic condition of India can prosper and the drainage of Indian money by foreign capitalists can be prevented.

(2) The Government having so far refused to redress the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, the National Congress, the Muslim League, and the Khilafat Committee have declared a policy of Non-Cooperation. In pursuance of the National policy, this meeting unanimously resolves that the members of this Union should refrain from taking part in any of the celebrations to be held in connection with the coming visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to this city and also that the members should suspend their daily business as drivers on the 21st, 23rd and 28th instant and spend these days in offering prayers to deliver us from all wrongs.

CORPORATION AND THE DUKE.

Sir,—Two more occasions presented themselves when Dr. M. B. Velkar and Srijut Kamdar placed before the Bombay Corporation the National view point. Their courage, dignity of language and fairminded criticism honoured the citizens whom the represent.

We have to add one more name to the list of faithful representative of the peoples viz. Srj. B. N. Motiwalla. But what was Srj. Gulabchand Devchand, the Home Ruler Corporator, doing? Has he safely absented himself? Should only men like Dr. Velka and Srjts. Kamdar and Motiwalla be in the Corporotion the only true representatives voicing the public opinion? This circumstance is a matter for the voters to consider in the next election. Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

I.

Sir,—While speaking in the Corporation on Wednesday last on the motion of voting an Address of Welcome to the incoming Viceroy Mr. S. C. Dhondi is reported to have questioned the representative character of the meetings held in Bombay that denounced the attitude of the Corporation in the matter of the address voted to H.R.H the Duke of Connaught and is further reported to have asked "Who were the wire-pullers?" May I, dear Editor, through the medium of your popular paper, request Mr. Dhondi to state which meetings he considers as representative of the citizens of this city, if not those attended by 10,00 (accepting Mr. Dhondi's figure) persons? And pray what does he mean by his question "who were the wire-pullers"? Does he mean to suggest thereby that hind-men such as those who were present at the Tow Hall on the occasion of the Anti Willingdo meeting were brought to grace the occasion at these metings? If so, let him say that in plain words and the public will know him in his true colours.

I am sorry Mr. Dhondi has failed to understand that the citizens or for the matter of that the whole of India feel very bitterly on the attitude of the Corporation towards the mandate of the Nagpur Congress and this being the case no wire-pulling is necessary to arrange popular meetings to express what the public think and feel for the utter disregard thus shown by the Corporation. It seems Mr. Dhondi has not attended any of these "popular meetings" and therefore has no knowledge how such meetings are conducted and how the atmosphere there is surcharged with feelings of disgust at the step taken by the Corporation else he would not have dared to speak as he did.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUCCESSFUL EJECTMENT SUIT.

BOOKSELLERS PROVE BONA-FIDE REQUIREMENTS.

F. D. Taraporewalla and othesr ... Plaintiffs
Kavasji Jamshedji Kapadia and others ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was a suit in ejectment

The plaintiffs were three brothers carrying on a business in partnership as book-sellers in Medows Street. They held the premises they occupied in Medows Street under a lease, the term of which will expire in October 1922. In these premises they occupied the ground floor as a book-shop and a part of the first floor as an office. The remainder of the first and the second floor they had let to subtenants. As they found the space insufficient for their business purposes, they entered into an agreement in 1917 for the purchase of certain premises on Hornby Road, which had been leased to the first defendant. The second third and fourth defendants were the sub-tenants of the first defendant.

The plaintiffs alleged that their present premises in Medows Street were insufficient and the books had to be stacked on the floor the shop so that there was scarcely a walking space, and two profitable departments had to be practically closed viz. (1) picture framing and picture selling and (2) the department that dealt with education and kindergarten books. They accordingly filed this suit in ejectment against the defendants. The suit was resisted by the defendants under the Rent Act.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. C. Coltman appeared for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after setting out the facts of the case observed that the plaintiffs said that they had felt the pressure for some years and in 1917 they entered into an agreement to purchase the premises in suit. At the time of the agreement they were not aware that the vendor had agreed to let the premises to the first defendant, but nevertheless they were advised to take a conveyance and they did so and carried out the agreement of lease in favour of the first defendant. That lease expired on 31st December 1919 and since 1st January 1920, the first defendant was holding over on payment of the standard rent of Rs. 742.8 only.

The first defendant resisted eviction and pleaded the Rent Act and asked the plaintiffs to prove that the premises were 'bona fide' and reasonably required by them for their business. It was suggested that the plaintiffs were profiteering in real estate and that their object in evicting tenants was to secure a higher price by being able to dispose of the premises by sale with vacant possession. His Lordship did not believe it. Vicajee, one of the plaintiffs had said that after he had purchased, he had reposed an offer which would have left him a profit of Rs. 70,000 because he wanted the premises not for sale but for his own use and occupation. The plaintiffs' 'bona fides' was also put out of the question by his undertaking not to lease or sell the premises for a period of one year.

Then on the question whether the premises were reasonably required by the plaintiffs, it was contended that the plaintiffs had not proved the increase of their business by producing their accounts, but there was no evidence to relent or contradict the plaintiff's evidence as to the congestion of stock in the shop.

Then it was suggested that the plaintiffs might make more space by taking the office and kindergarten and picture departments upstairs. The plaintiffs had explained that they required some of their office clerks on the ground floor in order to deal with customers accounts, and though some of the kindergarten books and pictures might be displayed on the first floor yet the terms of the lease prevented the stock of those or any other books being on the first floor. It was also suggested that the plaintiffs should have evicted their sub-tenants in Medows Street instead of taking action against the defendants. But the eviction of the sub-tenants would only carry the plaintiffs to another year and a half, for the main lease expired in October 1922, nor was there any obligation on them to take that action, if they considered the premises on Hornby Road more suitable for the purposes of their business.

There could be no doubt that the latter premises were more suitable as they abutted on three important roads. The area on Hornby Road was slightly in excess of the area available on the ground floor of Medows Street. The Hornby Road premises were also capable of expansion, and the total area available would be nearly half as the area at Medows Street. It was all situated on one floor, and the business would no doubt prosper even better there than it was in Medows Street, for it abutted on three important thoroughfares with a very much larger frontage. There was a shop frontage of 60' on Hornby Road, 120' on Ravelin Road and 70' in Bastion Road.

BONA-FIDES PROVED.

His Lordship held accordingly that the plaintiffs did 'bona fide' and reasonably require the premises for their own use and occupation and decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs and ordered the defendants to give vacant possession of the premises on or before 30th April 1921.

B. B. & C. I RY. STRIKE.

SIXTH DAY.

The strike of the men employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Workshop at Parel continued yesterday, the sixth day of it. The men were thoroughly peaceful and quiet and there was no disturbance during the day; yet the local train service was as irregular as on the previous days. There was a notice yesterday, at the entrance of the Works, stating that the men would be paid their January wages day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. and accordingly the men received it.

G. I. P. MEN WORK AS USUAL.

The employees of the G. I. P. Workshop at Parel, showed a little restiveness on Sunday without assigning any reason, but yesterday they were working as usual.

JUMNA MILL STRIKE.

Another strike is to be added to the list to-day. The workers in the Jumna Flour Mill struck work this morning. The cause of the strike is the non-payment of bonus. The men sought the assistance of Mr. Baptista, whose bungalow is situated within reach of the mill. Mr. Baptista after hearing them advised them to resume work. He intimated to them that the delay in the payment of the bonus may be due to financial stringency or some other good cause, but felt sure they would not be deprived of the bonus by proprietors who have been regularly paying them bonus annually for several years. The men expressed their readiness to abide by Mr. Baptista's advice and leave the matter of the bonus in his hands. Mr. Baptista immediately wrote to the manager. The manager replied that he had put up notice that the bonus would be paid on the 14th instant. But before this notice was put up some men had left for their homes. Mr. Baptista has sent messengers to call them to work, as the notice declares that the men who do not resume work to-day will be dismissed. It is hoped that the proprietors will be more considerate. Thus terminated one more strike under the advice of the so-called Director of Strikes. If employes would be a little more responsive to Mr. Baptista's appeal for a more generous spirit in dealing with the claims of workmen, strikes would be as rare as one could desire.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Election of Justices for two seats on the Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Unveiling the portraits of Sir P. M. Mehta, Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha and Hon. Sir I. Rahimtoola by H. E. the Governor, Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 16.

Supplemented Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Rangoon Mara" closes at 12 noon.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Tara closes at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Big Public Meeting on behalf of Y. W. C. A. at the Central Building, Mayo Road, 6 p.m. H. E. Hon. Lady Lloyd preside

SATURDAY, February 19.

The s.s. "Malwa" with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m
Public meeting of G ward at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, to form Dist. Congress Committee for G ward, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Their Excellencies reception at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

A Ball at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 9-45 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	Page
Cross Purposes	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
REUTER'S TELEGRAMS	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	8 & 9
LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.	
Strike on B. B. & C. I. Railway	5
High Court	5
Corporation	8
Vote for Proletariat	3
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Forced Labour in Rajputana	6
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
THE WEATHER	3
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	4
CORRESPONDENCE	10.

BAND AT P. V: MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P Rly. Regt A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Mary Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BRAHMAN SEVA MANDALA DADAR.

Under the auspices of the above Mandala, the Shri Bhishmastami day will be celebrated at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to-day in the Dadar English School Hall.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on "Precious Metals" will be delivered by Lieut.-Col. F. C. H. Bean, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay for the formation of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Saturday next, at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Citizens of Bhuleshwar or "C" Ward will be held at the Jetsana Chawl at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday the 19th instant to organise the Bhuleswar District Congress Committee in conformity with the revised Congress Constitution.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The mail steamer Sicilia, which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived Marseilles on Thursday, the 10th instant.

The mail steamer Dongola, which left London on the 28th ultimo and has on board mail of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said on Thursday, the 10th instant.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH AND RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

A joint meeting of the Indian Telegraph and Railway Workmen's Association was held last night, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Barton. The Railway Association representatives present said that they would spare no pains and grudge no sacrifice to create a calm atmosphere and pacify the feelings of men already risen to boiling point. The gauntlet was thrown down already but, since the Government had asked for representations, they would wait for a few days more.

The Mysore Government have made a lengthy review on the administration of the Revenue Department 1919 to 1920 and in the cause of conclusion state as follows:—It is gratifying to note that owing to the favourable seasonable conditions there was a decided improvement in the total land revenue collections and that a large extent of land was taken up for cultivation of food crops.—(A. P.)

THE CAR OF KINGS
DAIMLER
THE KING OF CARS
has
QUALITY
written on every part from Back-Axle to Radiator Cap.
LATEST MODELS
30 H. P. LIGHT SPORTING
30 " STANDARD
45 " SPECIAL
SOLE DAIMLER AGENTS.
THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Apollo Bunder.
Branch at DELHI. BOMBAY. Telegram: "CHALO"

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last nineteen years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice, The Senior Commercial Examinations by the Institute of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

MOTORS & GENERATORS
Start industries I supply Motor power. Wagner A. C. Motors 1/4 to 50 H. P. Rectifiers for charging batteries. Standard testing Instruments. D. C. Motors 1/8 to 15 H.P. Dynamos 1, ½ to 13 K. W. Ready delivery. Sole Agent and Distributor for India.
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House, Terminus Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. Phone. 4545

JUST ARRIVED
ITALIAN PONZANO RED HEXAGON TILES.
LARGE SHIPMENT RECEIVED.
Apply for price list and samples.
Prompt attention Solicited.
F. MURAGLIA & CO.
Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

On all matters concerning
INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX
CONSULT
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
M.L. A. A., (London) F. Inc., C. A.
Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Circle, BOMBAY.
Over 2,500 firms successfully represented.
Telephone No. 2560.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,18,68,425
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, etc.
AGENCIES.
Bombay ...Sedgwick Collins (India), Ltd.
Calcutta .....Tata Sons, Limited.
Calcutta .....J. F. Madan.
Karachi .....Jamsed N. E. Mehta
Colombo .....H. L. De Mel & Co.
Colombo .....Henderson & Co.
East Africa .....Narandas Rajaram & Co.
Poona .....H. H. Tavaria.
London ...Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd.
Representatives wanted in many of the Principal Mofussil towns and the usual commission agency terms will be paid to authorised Agents.
J. REID HYDE,
General Manager.

TILES & MARBLE
THE BOMBAY TILE MART
Gulamali Gulamhusein & Co.
21 Bank St., Fort, Bombay.
FLOORING, DADO & STABLE TILES
METALLIC CEILINGS, MARBLES,
CEMENTS,
Largest Stock Lowest Prices.

TO BE LET
ON LEASE
A portion or the whole vacant piece of land at Hains Road admeasuring 6,740 square yards adjoining the premises of Messrs. A. Hyland & Co., very suitable for workshops. Apply to Mr. TRICUMDAS CHAKUBHAI at Sancha Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.
TRICUMDAS CHAKUBHAI.
8254

THE
VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
HEAD OFFICE:
113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
DIRECTORS:
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEBEEBHOY, Bart. (Chairman).
Sir HUKAMCHAND SARUPCHAND, Kt.
RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY, Esqr.
COWASJI JEHANGIR (Junior), Esqr.
COLLINS M. ROSS, Esqr.
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Esqr.
M. C. SETALVAD, Esqr.
VELJI LAKHAMSI NAPPOO, Esqr.
J. C. SETALVAD, Esqr. (Ex-Officio).
CHIEF AGENT FOR BOMBAY:
MESSRS. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS.
LIMITED.
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts are invited from First Class Firms.
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 15, 1921.

CROSS PURPOSES.

The "Daily Telegraph" of January 26th had a leading article on the situation in India in connection with the "disquieting announcements as to the proposed reduction of the Indian Army." The British public are assured that "the situation is extremely grave—much graver than is generally appreciated in this country," the Government of India being "faced with a movement of revolt more formidable than any it has had to encounter since the Mutiny of 1857. Gandhi has passed altogether beyond the range of the Tilaks and others who gave us some trouble in the past, and he has swept away tens of thousands whom Tilak and Lajpat Rai, and politicians of their class, never touched. His appeal is not, as theirs in the main was, to the educated, more or less Europeanised, natives of India, who had learnt the language of Western thought." That is quite true, and so is the description of Gandhi as "a saint, an Indian Peter the Hermit, preaching a crusade in the name of religion" and "*perhaps* (sic) fanatically sincere." But, considering that it was the reproach of British propagandists to former Indian leaders that they did not touch the great heart of the people and found no response in it—the implication being always that if anyone arose who did succed in rousing the masses, the British would pay due attention to the claims of a movement which could then be properly described as national—we should have imagined that the "Daily Telegraph" would have advocated a fair hearing for the Gandhi-ites. Instead of that, it points to the exceeding gravity of the situation and suggests that the Indian army, which it obviously regards as a means for the political repression of India, should rather be augmented than reduced at such a critical moment.

The "Daily Telegraph" is particularly alarmed by the phenomenon of Hindu-Muslim unity, which it wrongly describes as "looking across the frontier for aid and comfort from an unholy alliance with pan-Islamitic"—why not pan-Islamic?—"and Bolshevik adventurers in Central Asia and Afghanistan." As yet the Hindu-Muslim union does not look outside the British Empire for redress. If it ever does so it will be the fault of the British, the result of misunderstanding of the kind which is manifest in this article. The writer omits altogether to mention, when describing Gandhi's agitation, that the present Non-Co-operation movement has a definite objective which cannot fairly be described as anti-British, since it is to redress two wrongs committed by the British Government which at present are a slur upon the British name. If England in India had only to reckon with the agitation caused by foreign enemies, she could rely on Indians to defend her Empire in the East without the need of a conscription act.

Unfortunately she has to reckon with her own misunderstanding of the Indian people, and indifference to their opinions. In fact the British have, of late years, proved to be their own worst enemies, so far as Eastern peoples are concerned, because they seem resolved to advertise contempt for their most sacred feelings. The writer in the "Daily Telegraph" is wrong when he describes the one aim of Gandhi as "that of driving Britain and British civilisation out of Asia." His object is to drive out of India only what is positively noxious to the growth of healthy Asiatic life. And he is the apostle of non-violence, able to impose his will in this respect on men who, left alone, would deal in violence; able to rouse popular enthusiasm for a doctrine of self-sacrifice, which may appear unpractical to Europeans, but which cannot certainly be crushed by force of arms. The Gandhi movement really threatens nobody; it aims at the destruction of a false ideal of Government, which millions of the English now acknowledge to be false. It can be reconciled quite easily by the concession of its three demands, demands not only of the Non-Co-operators but of the Co-operators as well. There is no difference of opinion among Indians as to the necessity for the revision of the Turkish Treaty and for the attainment of Swaraj at the earliest possible date A reduction or an increase of the Indian army has no bearing whatsoever on a movement, which will go on growing till the Government of India stands for India in the counsels of the Empire or till India is entirely free of British rule. The pride of Asia has at last been roused by many insults, and it is for Europe to make overtures of peace.

Notes of the Day.

Fiction.

For downright distortion of facts the following editorial note in the "Pioneer" of Wednesday last would be hard to beat:

"The splendid reception accorded to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in Delhi is a striking testimony to the loyalty of the Indian people. It will be seen from the report of our special correspondent that despite the exhortations of Extremist agitators to boycott the Duke's visit and everything connected with it, all the roads leading to Kingsway were packed with crowds eager to welcome the King-Emperor's representative. Our correspondent informs us that there was no apparent sign of the activity of non-cooperators, and it is evident that as at Madras and Calcutta the attempt of a small minority of disgruntled politicians and anti-British fanatics to produce an atmosphere of sullen discontent for the inauguration of the great constitutional experiment has proved a conspicuous failure, and has merely served to advertise their own questionable taste and futile spite. The enthusiasm displayed by the multitudes who assembled to greet the Duke was a well-merited snub to the malcontents whose overweening vanity and passion for the limelight have led them to imagine that they are the spokesmen of the people of India."

We have scanned through the report of the special correspondent of our contemporary, but we fail to find therein any mention of the "people" of Delhi as such participating in the "enthusiastic" and "splendid" welcome given to the Duke. The correspondent, no doubt, refers in one or two places to "a crowd eager to welcome the representative of the King-Emperor," and occasionally bursting into cheers, but of whom the "crowd" was composed it is not definitely stated, though it is not difficult to guess, from the reports appearing in other journals. From the accounts of the Duke's reception appearing in the "English man" and the "Statesman"—we leave aside the Associated Press report and reports in the Indian Press—it is clear that the "crowd" which greeted the Duke at the station and on his way to the Viceregal Lodge, was composed almost wholly of officials, and other Government servants, European non-officials, Indian princes and their retinues, members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly and their friends, some titleholders and other "Durbaris" of the usual type, with a sprinkling of sightseers from among the Indian community, who would be found always enjoying the "tamasha", whether it be a royal procession or a funeral march. As for the real "people" of Delhi, that is to say "the masses," they appear to have been conspicuous by their determined boycott of the function.

—And Facts.

Here is a statement by the special correspondent of "The Statesman" which is at complete variance with the "Pioneer's" version. He wrote, in the course of his account of the Duke's reception, as follows: "I have been unable to ascertain whether the complete absence of decorations in the Chandni Chauk and Indian quarter generally is due to accident or design. The processional routes taken by the Duke never approach nearer the Indian quarter than the main gate of the Fort, and that fact may explain the apparent unconcern of the Indian population at the great events proceeding within such close proximity to them." The special correspondent of "The Englishman" also writing about the event said: "The route by which the Duke passed to Viceregal Lodge passed nowhere near the ancient city, but lay through avenues of camps and official bungalows belonging to the temporary city. There were not many people lining the route, therefore, but for all that His Royal Highness had a most cordial reception." The correspondent explains what he means by this "cordial reception" by saying that "the military made a brave show," that "the Princes were dressed in the most gorgeous robes and the flash of jewels and the sheen of silk and the flying of many colours under the dazzling sunshine made a spectacle of singular magnificence," that near by stood the retainers of the Prince, "almost as magnificent" some of them, as their lords and that "Delhi society" presented "a glowing mass of colour, the ladies' dresses vying with the brilliant political and military uniforms, and the gorgeous robes of the Indian noblemen." But where, in all this, "the people" come in, who, according to the veracious Allahabad journal, gave "a striking testimony" of their loyalty, is difficult to make out. The "Pioneer" is welcome to dwell as long as it likes in the fool's paradise which it has built up for itself, but it is mistaken if it imagines that the world will be taken in by the unmitigated fiction which daily disfigures its columns. The same remarks apply to the rhapsodies of the special correspondent of our morning contemporary.

The Arsenal Clerks.

The adage "Blood is thicker than water" seems to be true in more senses than one. An ex-non-gazetted officer, referring to the recent revision of the pay of ministerial establishments in this country, points out that while the clerks of the Military Accounts Department and of the S. and T. Corps, who are in immediate touch with the Finance Department, have had increases in their scales of pay, the Arsenal clerks of the Army Department, who have no "patrons" in the Finance Department, have been left in the cold, though the Finance Member of the Government of India gave an assurance, five months ago, of the revision of all the ministerial establishments or granting of substantial temporary relief to them. It is nearly a year since the question of the Arsenal clerks has been under consideration, but the relief is still to come. It is to be hoped that this hard-worked and deserving class of State servants will not be ignored and that the revision of their salaries too is about to be, if not already, sanctioned.

Having it Both Ways.

A few days back we quoted some remarks of M. Venizelos in the course of which he spoke of "the blasting rule of the Turk." In the "Daily Telegraph" of January 26 we find it given by a Greek authority as a conclusive reason why food supplies could not be sent from Athens to the population of Smyrna that the latter district is "more fertile" than any part of Greece. The effect of blasting rule is to destroy fertility, or so we always understood. But it is a peculiarity of modern Greek intelligence always to desire to "have it both ways," regardless of the manifest illogicality. Thus they insist that they are true descendants of the ancient Hellenes, and are sticklers for the purity of such descent. That was the basis of their claim to Hellas; but when "the Great Idea" developed they became Byzantines—*i.e.*, Romans—proclaimed their historic right to the dominions ruled by Constantine the Great, and claimed as subjects every Asiatic member of a church which, Greek in language only, was always more Asiatic than European. The political success of this absurd confusion of ideas would seem to prove that, whatever the present rulers of Europe may know, they are quite ignorant of history.

What we Fought for.

A lively correspondence was going on in the "New Statesman" in mail week apropos a new book by Miss Edith Durham,—"the queen of Albania"—who during the Balkan War, it will be remembered, gave up nursing Montenegrin wounded, and returned the decorations given to her by the Kings of Montenegro and Serbia because of the atrocities she saw committed by the "Christian" troops and sanctioned by their officers. Miss Durham in her new book mentions that the Serbs have since the war wiped out the Albanian population of Gusinje; a correspondent in "the New Statesman" Mr. Henry Baerlein objected to the statement. In the issue of January 22, Mr. Willet Cunnington, replies to Mr. Baerlein in the following terms:—

Precisely two years ago "the famous village of Gusinje" and its Albanian inhabitants, with "their boorish ways," were both successfully eliminated by the superior culture of Yugo-Slavia. I was in Scutari at the time, and had the duty of examining the 2,000 Albanian survivors fleeing from Gusinje, and of reporting on what had occurred. Briefly, the highly civilised Serb and Montenegrin forces had fallen on Gusinje and destroyed it with fire and sword.

The native Albanians who failed to escape from the gentle hand of culture (armed with bombs and machine guns) were "brought to reason by the exhibition of a little firmness" in a way that would have satisfied even Mr. Baerlein.

The bedridden were burnt alive in their houses, the women were outraged, and afterwards, in a spirit of Serb playfulness, were ripped open, filled with petrol and set alight; the small children were collected together and tossed by the bayonet point into bonfires.

A British officer sent officially to investigate, a week later, was arrested by the Serbo-Montenegrin forces, treated with gross indignity, and his soldier servant fired at (I myself saw the bullet hole through the man's tunic).

Ultimately our Minister at Belgrade forced the Serb Government to apologise abjectly. The officer reported that the towns of Gusinje, Plava, Djakova, etc., had been destroyed and most of the Albanian inhabitants had vanished. They had presumably been "civilised"; some of their corpses still lay strewn on the roadside, an eloquent witness to the peril of sudden over-civilisation.

If, as Mr. Baerlein says, "the British public want to know from where they may cull information," they can study a work which he strangely omits to mention: to wit, the Report of the Carnegie Commission, issued after the second Balkan war—an impartial document which reveals further instances of the above described method of spreading Serb culture.

Mr. Baerlein would find it even more "emotional" than Miss Durham's recent book; there are therein described Serbian ways of civilising their opponents which, however attractive to Mr. Baerlein, are distasteful to those who inherit merely British blood and British instincts.

Save us from our Allies!

Prices and Exchange.

Like all other statistical annuals of the Government of India, the latest statistical Report on Prices and Wages in India is more than a year behind the time. While the Trade Supplement of the "Times" received by last mail gives the index numbers of all the principal commodities entering into world trade down to the end of 1920, this annual of the Government of India gives information only upto the 31st of March, 1920. The weekly Gazette of India no doubt contains such statistics, but they are in a form the least accessible or intelligible to the average reader. The one general tendency observable on a careful study of the volume is that the high-water mark of prices in general was reached in 1919, and that after that period there has been a slow but steady decline. The pessimist would conclude that the halcyon days of the war being over, the undue inflation of industry must assert itself in a decline of industry. The staple Indian industries amply bear out the remark, in spite of rings of speculators endeavouring to keep up the prices. The other conclusion to be referred from a careful study of this volume is that while the prices of imported articles rose much higher during the war, the prosperity in the principal articles of export was not so decided. Taking the year 1873—the year when silver depreciation and exchange complications commenced—as the starting point, the prices of 10 chief articles of import rose as follows:—

1.	Copper	204	(1917).
2.	Cotton goods	303	(1919)
3.	Cotton yarn	304	(1919)
5.	Cotton yarn	227	(1918)
6.	Iron Bars	292	(1920 Jan.)
7.	Kerosine oil	302	(1919)
8.	Spelter	1048	(1917)
9.	Sugar ...No figures for War period		
10.	Gold	181	(1918)
11.	Coal	176	(1916)
12.	Raw Silk	342	(1919)
13.	Sugar (Mauritius)	213	(1920)

The principal articles of export on the same basis reached the undermentioned high-water mark:

Hides	300	(1917)
Indigo	248	(1917)
Jute (Raw)	575	(1919)
Hessian	445	(1918)
Rice	331	(1919)
Sugar	320	(1920 Jan).
Wheat	250	(1919)
Yarn (cotton)	303	(1920 Jan.)
Linseed	358	(1919)
Til	345	(1920 Jan.)
Poppy	322	(1919)
Raw Silk	118	(1918)
Tea	96	(1915))
Cotton	279	(1918)
Cotton T. cloth	314	(1920 Jan.)

The average for the Import comes to 325 and that for the export 314 on the figures given above. By themselves the figures need not be taken as conclusive but they indicate a sufficient answer to such of the publicists as are inclined to regard a falling exchange as a good thing for the trade of the country.

Continued from Column 6.

failed when I have been compelled by circumstances to do so. But the appeal cannot be put lightly aside or be lightly refused. I have sent for fuller information and I shall welcome further letters on the subject. It is now obvious to me that this system of forced labour, which I witnessed in all its cruel beginnings, in East Africa, is so wide-spread over India as to be one of the leading causes of Indian National degeneration. If India is to become regenerated and to regain her full manhood and self-respect and her lost freedom and independence, then this system of Begar must be entirely and absolutely abolished.

C. F. ANDREWS.

FORCED LABOUR IN RAJPUTANA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

After the Special Congress at Calcutta was over, in last September, and Mahatma Gandhi was at Shantiniketan, recovering from a breakdown in health on account of the strain he had just been through, there came to me some gentlemen from Rajputana who had been seeking the help of Mahatma Gandhi and of the Congress in their unequal struggle against the cruel oppression of the poor in some of Rajputana States. They gave me detailed information and I listened to their story far into the night. The things they told me appalled me. It made me understand, how little I really knew about India, after all these years of residence among the people. They wished to see Mahatma Gandhi; but I was very anxious, that they should not add any further burden to his mind at such a time of illness. I promised them, that, if an opportunity occurred of helping them, I would not fail to do so. After they had retired to rest, I could not sleep, but lay awake picturing the scenes they had described and the tyranny they had brought to my notice. Not long after their visit my friend Mr. S. E. Stokes, from Kotgarh, wrote to me about the conditions of forced labour and petty tyranny, which were rampant close to the Imperial Seat of Government itself,—the Simla Hills Then, at a later date, he published that account of the way, in which the Imperial Government had actually countenanced such actions and taken part in them. He asked me to come out with him into the villages, on the Hindustan Tibet Road; and I spent some days with him, questioning and cross-questioning the villagers themselves. The things I heard from the villagers' own lips fully confirmed the impression, that had been left upon me by that long talk with the Rajputana gentlemen, who visited me after the Special Congress. I published certain first-hand evidence, which I had obtained, in the "Modern Review," and this was repeated in the newspapers and vernaculars; up to the present, its veracity has not been questioned or disputed.

Since that time, I have received many telegrams and letters from the Kumaon Hills, near Almora. Some of these I have immediately published. Now, there has come to me, along with other letters, the following message which I publish in full below:—

"It was with a sight of relief that I read your telegram in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 31st January last regarding the abolition of forced labour. Your declaration, I believe, will send a ray of hope into the hearts of the down-trodden, tyranny-stricken people of the Indian States, the hotbed of begar (i.e., forced labour) and a thousand lagats (illegal fancy taxes). It is highly gratifying to note that you are immediately taking up this work and intend to lead the sufferers forward on the path of passive resistance, if necessary.

"As an humble worker for the last decade in the cause of the uplift of the masses in the Indian States, I venture to make enquiries about your scheme. I mean the immediate steps you are going to take in the launching of the movement and the line of passive resistance on which you have contemplated to steer it. May I go further and request you to begin with Rajputana? I have reasons for this particular reference. In the State of Mewar-Mewar, the birth place of Rana Pratap—there is a Thikana (ie., Sub-State) Bijolia, where the peasants,—the chief victims of forced labour,—have been observing passive resistance against the ruler for the last four years. The men have encountered and endured innumerable hardships nay tortures—during their fight with a united force in a brave and organised manner. But matters have reached their climax now and people are now on the verge of desperation; still they will readily take up any of the extremist measures of passive resistance. It is with this preparation in view, that I have made this special reference, although the same conditions, of oppression, in more or less severe forms, obtain in all the States of Rajputana and Central India.

"If you are prepared to begin with Bijolia, or any other place in Rajputana and Central India I, with a set of fellow-workers, shall be glad to join you. Hoping to be furnished with a detailed reply.

"Very truly yours,
"B. S. PATHIK,
"President, 'Servants of Rajsthan Society.
"Wardha.'"

I leave this letter to tell its own story. The system of Begar is not local; it exists far and wide, in some form or other, among the villagers of India. It has evidently undermined the virile agricultural population, and turned full-grown men into serfs, whose fear of those above them is so great, that they have almost lost the power of manly resistance. It was a terrible experience for me to find, that, while Hill men are generally so hardy and manly and brave, the poor villagers I met in the Simla Hills had been cowed down and brought into a pitiable state of subjection. Again and again, they would implore me not to divulge their names or give any particulars which would lead to suspicion falling on themselves. Though physically strong and active and ready to free the wild beasts of the mountains, they had become timid in facing injustice. I do not mean to blame them. I myself should have been probably exactly the same as they, if I had been brought up under the same conditions.

This letter which I am publishing, is a very difficult one for me to answer. I am not constituted by nature to take the lead in any matter of this kind, and I have

(Continued in column 5.)

TURKISH DELEGATION.

TO IGNORE TREATY OF SEVRES.

KEMAL REFUSES TEWFIK'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 14.

Constantinople.—Mustapha Kemal has categorically refused Tewfik's appeal, reiterating that the delegation appointed under the presidency of Mukhtar Bey will be instructed to ignore the Treaty of Sevres and the original Armistice Terms.

END OF MESOPOTAMIAN OPERATIONS.

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 14.

The War Office announces that the operations arising out of the insurrection in Mesopotamia last June have come to a successful conclusion. The collection of arms is proceeding in a satisfactory fashion.

It is explained that the recent report of the evacuation of Mesopotamia only relates to the removal of last year's reinforcements from India.

REPORTED RUMANIAN SUPPORT OF UKRANIA.

AUSTRIAN REPORT DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 14.

Bucharest.—A semi-official communique denies the Austrian reports that a Rumanians delegation has gone to Odessa to make arrangements for equipping Ukratnia with arms and others war material.

RESTORATION OF HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

ENTENTE AGAINST HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 14.

Paris.—The "Temps" understands that instructions have recently been sent to the Entente representatives at Budapest confirming the decision of the Entente refusing to permit the restoration of the Hungarian Monarchy in favour of a member of the House of Hapsburg.

LORD ROBERT CECIL JOIN THE OPPOSITION.

FOR MORE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 14.

Lord Robert Cecil has sent a letter to Lord Talbot formally announcing his crossing over to the Front Opposition Bench intimating, that his action does not imply changed opinions but that it is merely intended to confer more freedom of expression.

M, P RESIGNS SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 14.

Sir Halliwell Rogers has resigned his seat in Parliament owing to business reasons.

A PROMINENT SINN FEINER ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 14.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, the head of the Sinn Fein propaganda department has been arrested in Dublin.

CABLE ITEMS.

A message from Flushing states that the British steamer Hunnie from Karachi went ashore on Sardynguel but has since been refloated.

Berlin.—The Nord Deutscher Lloyd Shipping Company is doubling its present capital of twenty-five million marks.

A message from Helingsfors states that Krassin has applied to the Government for permission to cross Finland *en route* for Sweden.

DEATH OF RAJA NARENDRA LALL KHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Death took place this morning of Raja Narendra Lall Khan of Narajob, at the age of fifty-three, in his Calcutta residence He attended the Council on the 7th, took the oath of allegiance and returned home, had an attack of influenza to which he succumbed.

DISORGANISATION IN RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

DUE TO WHOLESALE THIEVING.

ALLEGATION AGAINST BOLSHEVIK OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 14.

Helingsfors.—A telegram from Moscow gives illuminating details describing the conditions on the Russian railways, the disorganisation of which is not due to lack of combustibles but to wholesale thieving. Sufficient supplies are being sent from the coal-fields but whole trainloads disappear *en route*. All classes, even the Bolshevik Commissioners, are participating in the robberies.

FRICTION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS FIRED ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 14.

New York.—A message from Vladivostock states that a party of unknown men opened fire on five American bluejackets, one of whom was wounded. The Americans thereupon arrested three Russian Officers. It is believed that the attack was arranged with the object of straining Jap-American relations.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE.

MEASURES TO EASE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 14.

Paris.—In the chamber replying to th Sosialist questions with regard to unemployment, the Minister of Labour said that the number of unemployed in receipt of relief was forty-seven thousand, thirty nine thousand of which total were in Paris. The total number of the unemployed was less than 1914 to 1919, but the crisis was greater owing to the difficulties of finding work. The minister indicated that the first relief measures would be reduction of hours of labour, repatriation of unnecessary foreign workmen and concentration of workers in industrial centres.

GOVT.'S AGREEMENT WITH RAILWAYS.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 14.

The Departmental Committee presided over by Lord Colwyn on the Government's war agreements with the railway has examined the position which will ensu when the companes lodge their claims on th termination of Government possession. T report points out that unforeseen circumstances have put the companie sin a position not originally intended and consequently money claims will require drastic readjustment. The report understands that t possible extent of the liabilties will ninety million sterling for arrears of maintenance, forty millions for abnormal wea and tear and twenty millions for replacement of the stores. The report emphasise the fact that the railways have made good the bargian because the officials, with whom they negotiated, were not expert.

COTTON SPINNERS' BONUS TO WORKERS.

GIFT BY MESSRS. ASHTON BROTHER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 14.

Messrs. Ashton Brothers, cotton-spinners of Manchester and Hyde are paying their three-thousand workers seven and a half per cent bonus on last year's wages, averaging ten pounds sterling a head. Meanwhile, a savings bank has been inaugurated for the operatives where sums can be withdrawn at a day's notice. The bank rate will be five per cent free of income-tax.

SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 14.

Although the industrial situation in South Wales is generally brightening up and several collieries and tin-plate works are restarting, the Ebbw Vale iron and steel works have issued notices to some thousands of colliers terminating on February 26th.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S STATUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 14.

A site in Trafalgar Square has been chosen for the statue of George Washington presented to Britain by the State of Virginia.

FIRE ON SOLDIER PASSENGERS.

TRAIN HELD UP AT MALLOW.

THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 14.

As a train to Killarney, with fourteen soldiers among the passengers, was leaving Mallow station two men jumped into the engine threatening the driver and stoker with revolvers. Later they entered the cutting where the driver was ordered to stop. As the train slowed down the coach containing the troops was subjected to a fusillade from both sides by two hundred men. The troops replied and an action lasting a quarter of an hour ensued. One sergeant was killed and an officer and five other ranks wounded. The rifles and equipment were seized.

It is announced in Dublin that recurrence of such outrages will lead to the closing down of railways in the martial law area.

FIRE ON THE HALERIC.

BUNKER WITH JUTE ABLAZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Feb. 14.

A Port Said message states that the British steamer, Haleric, from Calcutta for New York, has been detained at Suez with fire in the starboard bunkers, which is well under control. The bunkers contain fifteen-hundred bales of jute, eight-hundred bales of which will have to be discharged.

TYPHUS ON ATLANTIC LINERS

SIX IN QUARANTINE IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 14.

New York.—Six Atlantic liners are i quarantine with typhus on board. Most them are from Italy. The Health Commissioner announces that no vessel; will in future be allowed to come within three hundred feet of the dock.

The Federal Authorities are preparin to disinfect and cleanse the plant at Hoffmann's Island. The local healt authorities are also uneasy with regard to the spread of sleeping sickness.

ENGLISH GOLD ON FRENCH MAIL BOAT.

CONFISCATED BY MARSEILLES CUSTOMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 14.

The Marseilles Customs Officers have discovered and confiscated eighty thousand francs worth of English gold coins on board a French Mail boat going to the Far East, in possession of a member of crew.

THE JHARIA INCIDENT.

BANK AGENT'S APOLOGY.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHARIA, Feb. 8.

A religious lecture was delivered by Maulana Muhammad Ali in the mosque here before a huge gathering of almost all the Mahomedans of this place and Mahatmaji also dwelt at length upon the necessity of resorting to the old method of the spinning wheel (charkha.)

AGENT'S APOLOGY.

Regarding the high handedness of the Agent, Central Bank of India Limited, Jharia branch, another meeting of the public was held yesterday evening at 5 p.m. under the presidency of Seth Ramjash Agarwalla where Mr. M. S. Secretary, the Agent of the Bank was also present. Having expressed his regret for his hasty action in suspending the accounts branch staff and tendered an apology which was honourably granted by the public, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks at 7 p.m. after a hot discussion.

This morning the Bank Authorities at Bombay wired to the President as follows:—(a) "We are sorry for the conduct of the Jharia Agent. His action disapproved. We have wired him to reinstate old staff. (b) Continuation our to-day's telegram have wired Secretary as follows:—Very sorry for your conduct in this respect. Ask Billimoria and other to go back; resume work with old staff. You have exceeded your powers by suspending staff. You should have respected feelings of the community. Try to make friend. Your coming down Bombay not necessary."

To the above telegrame the following reply has been sent by the President. "Thanks for your two wires of yesterday respecting public feeling and instructing Agent to reinstate suspended staff. Wire is not in full satisfaction of Public wish. Meeting was recalled yesterday evening when Secretary having attended expressed regret for his hasty action and tendered apology which was honourably granted. Bank business resumed with old staff from date and going smoothly."

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL & ECONONIC PROBLEMS

HOW TO FACE PRESENT CRISES.

LORD INCHCAPE'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Feb. 10.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 14.

Presiding at annual meeting of National Provincial and Union Bank Inchcape dealt at length with industrial and economic problems.

In the course of his speech he gave it as his strong opinion that the present slump in English commerce was the inevitable consequence of over-taxation of capital and recklessly lavish Government expenditure. "If we should not attain a position in world commerce as great as. if not greater than, that we held before the war. History would not look abroad for the causes of our failure."

NEED OF CONTINENTAL TRADE.

Lord Inchcape emphasised the imperativ need for the revival of trade with the continent saying that the war had proved the economical independence of all nations, adding that before the war, Britain had sent forty per cent. of her exports to the continent. To think that they could now dispense with the European market was most purblind of views. The economic paralysis of the continent was visibly and painfully injuring Britain who was paying in depreciated exchange an equivalent of thirty per cent. *ad-valorem* tax on everything bought from the United States. largely because w were selling on credit to the continent and could not collect our debts. India—one of our best customers—had formerly been able to buy largely from us because she sold more to the continent of Europe and to other countries than she bought from them. The road to the revival of pound sterling lay through the revival of receptive and productive powers of the continent, and in considering how best to help the vanquished peoples to their feet again. Government's financiers and traders in Britain, France and Italy were following sound instincts. Nevertheless, the best service we could render the world was to put our own house in order.

Proceeding Lord Inchcape showed that some people advocated the taxing of industry out of existence, and the getting of money by any means to pay for the grandiose schemes of making a new world out of the old.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY—THE SUPREME NEED.

National prosperity was the breadth of their nostrils and the adoption by them of any course injurious to trade would be suicidal. They had heard before the war, a good deal about the statesmanlike management of German banks and of how, unlike British banks, they shared in all times of commercial enterprise. We might, said Lord Inchcape, thank our stars that British banks had confined themselves to the legitimate business and had, consequently, come through the last six years with positions unimpaired and records untarnished.

BENGAL VAKILS' CONFERENCE.

PLEA FOR RAISED STATUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

A conference of the vakils and pleaders of Bengal was held yesterday, Mr. Basanta Kumar Bose presiding. Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda and about four hundred delegates from Calcutta and the mofussil attended. The objects of the conference are to raise their status, defend their rights and create *esprit de corps* among them. The president urged that vakils should have equal status with Barristers and be allowed to practise on the original side and in the Imperial Court to be established. He demanded that vakils should be appointed as District Judges, Calcutta Small Cause Court Judges Presidency Magistrates and for other appointments now open to Barristers. He condemned the new High Court rules which have lowered them in the estimation of the public and imposed a heavy tax on justice.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 14

There was animated and heated discussion at to-day's sitting of the Conference of Vakils and Pleaders of Bengal. On the motion of formation of a league, the question of Non-Cooperation was raised. Some members asked the postponement of the formation of a league on account of Non-Cooperation movement while others asked the Conference to give effect to the Congress Non-Cooperation resolution. Several speakers hooted out. the President cried hoarse for order, while the hall was ringing with the shouts of "Shame", "Shame."

After two hour's discussion, all motions relating to Non-Cooperation were negatived, resolutions were adopted urging the establishments of a city court in Calcutta, maintaining the quality and status of vakils and barristers, protesting against the new High Court Rules, urging recruitment of all judicial officers from the legal profession and half the number of High Court judges from among the vakils.

INDIA'S FETTERS.

"STRIKE OFF SOME AND BEGIN CONCILIATION."

MR. SASTRI'S DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE ON REPRESSIVE LAWS.

ACCEPTED IN MAIN BY GOVERNMENT.

MR. KHAPARDE'S AMENDMENT FOR IMMEDIATE REPEAL LOST.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The first session of the Council of State met to-day at the Assembly Chamber, the Hon. Mr. Muddiman presiding. Sir William Vincent, Mr. Shafi, Mr. Sarma and Dr. Sapru of the Executive Council were present, while the attendance of the members was fairly full. The visitors' gallery was crowded and much interest centred round the resolution of Mr. Sastri, who was expected to move for a committee on repressive laws, and there were several amendments to it. Further, this was the first meeting of the Council, when actual business was to be transacted.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At the question time, replying to Mr. Sethna, Sir William Vincent said that if there were only one European Executive Councillor on the Bihar Executive Council so as to keep the number between the European and Indian councillors equal, the result would have been that in the Bihar Government there would be only one European among five Government officials which was against the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

Replying to Mr. Chettiyar, Mr. Sarma said that Government did not consider the position of foodstuffs in India such as to justify Government to relax restrictions on export of even finer kinds of rice.

Replying to Mr. Maricar, the Home Member said that the place of Sir Abdur Rahim was filled temporarily by a European Barrister and the courts not being representative institutions, the main consideration in filling these posts was that of efficiency as distinct from community.

Questioned by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr Moncrieff said that there could be no discussion on the budget in this Council. The Finance Secretary replying to Sir Dinshaw's question said that Government were not prepared to give an idea of margin between the present taxation and taxable capacity of the country. A committee on the subject would not serve any useful purpose.

Replying to the Maharaja of Kassambazar, Sir George Barnes, Commerce Member, said that he did not know the details of the staff of the High Commissioner, but his Joint Secretary was an Indian and two more Indians were holding post of Joint Secretaries in one branch of the office.

INDIAN ARMY ABROAD.

The Home Member in answer to Sir D. Wacha said that there were no troops, Indian or British, in Mesopotamia or any parts of Turkey, in Persia, or in East Africa, which were paid from the Indian revenue. Sir William Vincent, asked by the same member, said that effect had been given to the Esher Committee's recommendations in regard to the following heads:—(1) Tightening up of the system of financial control at the army headquarters, (2) rearrangement of staff duties at the Army headquarters, (3) assimilation of the training system in India to that enforced in the United Kingdom, (4) improvement in the Army, (5) creation of a Territorial Force, which had so far cost five lakhs.

Replying to the Raja of Digapathia, Sir William Vincent asked the member to form his own conclusions on the progress of the Non-Cooperation movement. With regard to the policy of Government in this matter, the Home Member referred him to the resolution of the Government of India published on the 6th November last.

Replying to Mr. Bhurgri, the Home Member referred him to the remarks of the Joint Committee on the Report of the Government of India Act draft rules, where they said that the volume of business, likely to fall to the lot of the Executive Council, might necessitate more councillors. Further, it was necessary to give more Indians knowledge and experience of inside Government.

About nearly seventy questions having been answered by Government in one hour, the President adjourned the business of answering till the next meeting, and read the Viceroy's message directing Government to present their annual budget on the 1st March, 1921. The Council then proceeded to official business.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Sir William Vincent introduced the bill to further amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. He said that the Select Committee which sat on the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, recommended that Section 55, sub-section (5) of the Code of Civil Procedure should be repealed. But Government did not propose to go to that extent It was now proposed to make it permissive, instead of it being compulsory on the Court to release a jugdment-debtor.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

Sir William Vincent then introduced the Bill to facilitate the enforcement in British India of the maintenance orders made in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and Protectorates and *vice versa*. He said that it was also largely of a non-controversial character and was fully explained in the statement of objects and reasons. Section 12 of the English Act, recently passed, empowered His Majesty to extend it to those Dominions and Protectorates which made reciprocal legal provisions. The Bill allowed enforcement of orders for maintenance of wives and children deserted in England on persons liable under such orders who had come to British India and *vice versa* for enforcement of maintenance orders in favour of wives and children deserted in British India by those liable to support them if such persons had gone to England. The Home Member referred to the speeches of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords in moving the second reading of the English Act, and after pointing out that an act of that character was long overdue there in England, he said that we in British India had to bring it into force by way of reciprocity.

The Bill was introduced without any discussion.

TRANSLATION OF DUKE'S SPEECHES.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy moved his resolution that the speeches of the Viceroy and Duke delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Indian Legislature, be freely distributed throughout the country in all vernaculars. The mover said that it was essential to give publicity to these momentous documents, for the reason that they were epoch-making and also because the King had, for the first time, declared that the beginning of Swaraj had been granted to India. Moreover, it was feared that, if these speeches were not fully ventilated, the non-cooperators would misrepresent their contents.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Mr. R. Naidu, Raja Sir Rampalsingh, Nawab Abdul Majid and Maung Po supported it.

Sir William Vincent, on behalf of Government, welcomed the resolution and congratulated the mover for the patriotic spirit which had induced him to put forward a proposition so full of promise and utility. Only those who were present could know the extent to which their hearts were moved at the inauguration ceremony. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to convey in cold print the impression which the Royal message made on them or to recreate the sympathetic tone and manner in which it was delivered, yet the speech itself breathed such a spirit of goodwill, such intrinsic evidence of deep affection and clear exposition of His Majesty's sympathies with India and Indians, such inspiration of promise for future that its publication could not do but immense good. The Government would widely disseminate these speeches so that people at large might appreciate the motives and sincerity and goodwill by which both the speeches on the occasion were inspired.

The resolution was carried amidst applause.

MR. SASTRI'S RESOLUTIONS

The Hon. Mr. Shrinivasa Sastri then moved his resolution for the appointment of a committee at an early date to examine the repressive laws now on the Statute Book, and report whether all or any of them should be repealed and in the cases where repeal is not desirable whether the laws in question should be amended, and if so how.

Mr. Sastri prefaced his speech with an expression of gratitude to Government for having found it possible to bring his resolution on the agenda paper on the first business day of the Council. This, in Mr. Sastri's opinion, was an indication of the admirable spirit of cordiality and friendliness which, he hoped, would characterise the future work of this Council. The purpose and aim of these Reforms could not be better expounded than in the weighty words addressed to the Council on the inauguration by the Viceroy, than whom no authoritative exponent of the subject could be conceived. In that address the Council heard, for the first time, that the principle of autocracy was definitely abandoned. This resolution of Mr. Sastri practically asked Government to adopt the first of the many steps that would be required before the principle of autocracy was in fact extinguished from the Statue Book. It would be impossible that popular liberty, confidently hoped for with the inauguration of

(Continued on next page.)

VOTE FOR PROLETARIAT.

WIDER MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' DEMAND.

CAPITALISTS' CORPORATION MUST GO!

Under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the recommendations of the Municipal Corporation fixing the franchise at a rental of Rs. 20. Mr. J. Baptista presided.

The chairman said this Association had suggested many reforms for the past many years and one of those was the abolition of the fancy franchise as in the case of the J. P.s and the enlargement of the franchise. The house-owners were regarded as ratepayers, but it was an optical illusion. They were not really the ratepayers—only the occupiers of the houses paid the rent. Tenants were the true ratepayers, as they were regarded all over Europe. In Bombay it was not so. The battle had been fought for many years in the Municipal Corporation, and the first person they had converted was the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, but unfortunately he was not in charge of that portfolio. Government had now conceded the point that tenants were the ratepayers as they paid the rent. The speaker himself had recommended Rs. 50 as the limit some twelve years ago, but since then political light had dawned upon them. Those who paid a rent below Rs. 20 belonged to a very intelligent class of men, namely the clerks, etc. Thousands of persons had been disenfranchised by raising the limit to Rs. 20. While the political franchise was fixed at Rs. 10, it was curious that the Municipal franchise was fixed so high as Rs. 20, as it was really the Municipality which has considered the training ground for politics. He for one was for manhood and womanhood franchise, and he would advocate that. He called upon Mr. H. D Nanavatty to move the first resolution.

RS. 10 FRANCHISE.

Mr. Nanavatty moved:

That the meeting of the occupiers of tenements in the city of Bombay disagree with the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, fixing the franchise at a rental of Rs. 20 and demand that the franchise should be fixed at the rental of Rs. 10 or less. Considering the franchise for the Legislative Council is a rental of Rs. 10, the Municipal franchise cannot in reason be fixed higher than that rental.

He said even in England in county councils the franchise was given to the people who paid a yearly rental of £10. Therefore the demand they were making was not an extravagant demand. The citizens must enter their emphatic protest against the recommendations of the Municipal Corporation. He commended the resolution to them.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, seconding, said the Municipal Corporation was a Corporation of Capitalists and landlords and the people could never make their voice heard until they changed the constitution of the Corporation wholesale.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji said the present Corporators were capitalists, who were but a microscopic minority, but the majority who paid the rent, the proletariat, had no voice in their municipal affairs. While every attention was lavished on roads passing through rich people's quarters no attention was paid at all to the slums of the poor men.

A LANDLORD'S SUPPORT.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said he was a landlord and a capitalist, but there were capitalists and landlords, and his angle of vision was changed since he was the secretary of the Social Service League. When Government were democratising the political councils he did not see any reason why they should not do the same in regard to the Municipal Corporation and he hoped the Government would yield to the demand of the most intelligent class of the people.

NO CONFIDENCE IN CORPORATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:

That this meeting earnestly suggests to Government to expedite legislation on the subject so as to ensure that the ensuing General Election be held under the amended franchise.

He said if the next elections were held under the old constitution their object would be frustrated. The present Corporation had forfeited their confidence, for it was a mere body of landlords. There might be an exception here and there, but they were all landlords and the Corporation had forfeited every confidence of the people by the way they had acted in regard to the reception to be given to the Duke. The Corporation had lost their confidence completely and they wanted it to be removed wholesale. The landlords were rack-renters and jerry-builders and they had not the good of the people at heart.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya said every man and every woman should have a vote in their municipal affairs. They wanted the real persons to come forward and send in their members to the Corporation, to represent the real interests of the people.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala thought the time had come really to democratise the Corporation, which had degraded itself into a theatre for saying witty things. The Corporation's Committees were better known for what they had not done than for what they had done. The Corporation did not represent them at all, and it was time they should have a new one. It was the poor people who had the good of the city at heart and they must get seats on the Corporation.

Dr. M. B. Velker said the Corporation had flouted the public opinion in voting addresses for the Duke and Lord Reading. The present Corporation was a body of wealthy capitalists and landlords. While they lavished all their attention on Queen's Road and such other roads they could not spare a thought for roads where Indians lived. Take for instance the attitude of the Corporation in regard to the Gas strike, and they called themselves the representatives of the public! Take the slums, which killed so many of their citizens. In asking for the widening of the franchise they were asking that the present Corporation should be ended. Take their attitude in regard to the Tramway strike; because it was a Capitalist Corporation, because it was a landlord's Corporation they paid no attention to the interests of the people.

The resolution was passed:—

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

LET MR. HORNIMAN COME BACK,

RAILWAYMEN'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY

The following has been addressed to the Private-Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and to the Private-Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay by the President, All-India Railwaymen's Conference:—

"Dear Sir,

As authorised by the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference held at Bombay on the 4th instant, I beg to forward herewith the following Resolution passed unanimously by the Conference and to request that His Excellency may be pleased to give his immediate and favourable consideration to the matter and take steps to remove the existing restrictions against the return of Mr. B. G. Horniman:—

(a) That this Conference of workers of all Railways in India and Burmah places on record the valuable and disinterested services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman, late Editor of the "Bombay Chrnicle" to the cause of workers and especially the workers of the G. I. P. Railway during the strike in 1917.

(b) That this Conference of all workers of all Railways in India and Burmah strongly condemns the action of the Government of India and in particular the Government of Bombay for deporting him without any trial.

(c) That this Conference of workers of all Railways in India and Burmah demands the Authorities should remove the ban against Mr. B. G. Horniman and allow him to return to India immediately.

I beg to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) CHANDRIKA PRASADA,

President.

First All-India Railwaymen's Conference.

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP.

ARRANGEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

The Camp for Boy Scouts will open on Friday, 18th February, on the strip of ground on kennedy Sea Face, between Wodehouse Bridge (south end) and The Back Bay Swimming Baths, and will continue for the whole period of H. R. H the Duke's visit to Bombay.

It will be fully equipped: there will be a set of tents for each troop, with separate tents for Scoutmasters; Kitchens with Cooking utensils; and a Shamiana in which meals will be served. Sanitary utensils will be provided, with plenty of water for washing and other purposes, basins, buckets etc., the cleanliness and health of the camp will be carefully attended to by trained sanitary orderlies, and a qualified Medical doctor will be on the spot in daily attendance. Rations ad. lib. will be provided for which the Scouts will pay just the actual cost, and Scoutmasters a bit more. There will also be a "tuck shop" for the delectation and convenience of all and sundry, stocked with all that delights the heart of a boy in the shape of cakes, chocolates etc., etc. Each tent will be fully furnished with beds and other necessary furniture, and a programme of daily routine has been drawn up covering the occupations and amusements for each day, and combining plenty of fun and recreation with instructions in Scoutcraft, etc.

Boys in camp, whose parents may wish them to attend the schools daily, will be able to go each day from the camp to school without any restriction, so that the school work can be carried on as usual. Also, it will be arranged that attendance at churches and temples, and other religious ceremonies that may be necessary, will be seen to and carried out.

Each Scout should bring into camp, in addition to the uniform he is wearing, the following kit:—

1 extra shirt, pair of short, vest (or flannel).
1 Warm coat and stockings.
1 Night Suit.
3 Handkerchiefs.
Sun Hat and Scout's hat.
1 Blanket.
1 Bath Towel.
Soap and tooth brush.
Hair brush and Comb.
Staff, banersack, water bottle (if any).

Capt. T. Hodd, Commissioner and Organising Secretary (whose present address is P. W. D. Office, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay) desires us to say that he will be glad if all Scoutmasters of Troops throughout the Presidency (British and Indian) will communicate with him without delay, stating how many Scouts and Scoutmasters of each troop will attend the camp. This must be done at once, as the time of the opening of the camp is fast approaching.

INDIA'S FEITERS.

(Continued from previous page.)

the new Council, would ever be achieved, if the repressive laws remained in their present form. With a due sense of responsibility, Mr. Sastri said this was the time for abandoning or modifying the repressive laws immediately.

Mr. Sastri continued:—There is trouble; there is intense unrest. At any moment the forces of disorder may exhibit themselves in undesirable forms. It is not wrong if the custodians of peace and order feel some hesitation as to the wisdom of striking off all fetters of individual freedom and liberty now in their possession. Still considering how this unrest derives grest portion of its nourishment from the very existence of such repressive measures form the denial in various points in the life of a people of that individual freedom which we regard as essential to full citizenship, and considering how much this feeling really gives rise to unrest, I think I shall not be guilty of forcing the fate of Reforms if I ask Government to begin the work of conciliation by striking off some of these fetters. I do not deny that there is much to be said for Mr. Khaparde's amendment, but taking all things together, I am not satisfied that every one of these fetters can be struck off immediately. My conviction is that the Committee procedure is the best way of approaching the problem if it is an instrument to report in good time so that necessary legislation may be undertaken at the next session.

THREE CATEGORIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri divided repressive laws into three categories: one, laws to retain which constituted a political danger; two, as highly desirable to repeal immediately; and the last, as those laws to be examined carefully with a view to amendment if not repeal.

In the first he put the Rowlatt Act, which he said could not be tolerated hereafter. The Rowlatt Act was the unblessed mother of a monstrous brood of evil. There were Deportation Regulations of 1818 which were also causes of political dissatisfaction which was gathering strength. I do not think, the speaker affirmed, it is difficult for a great Government like Government of India to manage to administer the country along peaceful and progressive lines without being armed with these very old fashioned regulations which constitute a relic of some barbarous age.

In the second category, i.e., laws which it was highly desirable to repeal immediately, Mr. Sastri mentioned the Press Act and the Act which authorises the Government of India to constitute special tribunals. He was sometimes baffled to describe the Press Act as a success or failure. Presses in India, whether English or vernacular, were very much deterred in exercise of the freedom, by existence of various provisions of the Press Act. That, however, was an accident of policy that Government was pursuing rather than as the necessary result of the nature of the Press Act. A high authority had held that the safeguards provided in the Press Act had not been so carefully provided as to secure complete liberties to aggrieved parties.

In the last category, Mr. Sastri mentioned the Seditious Meetings Act, the Conspiracy Act and the Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act. As one not versed in law he would be treading on dangerous ground to examine the provisions of the Act. There were too many of these laws which were very bad and they could not afford to enter on a career of even partial responsible Government with these menaces of popular freedom existing on the Statute Book. This was one of the steps which the Council must necessarily take in the great work of conciliation and of placing the Reforms on a proper basis.

THE HOPE OF INDIANS.

Mr. Sastri then quoted passages from the Duke's speech which stated that the political freedom had often been won by revolution, by tumult, and by civil war, at the price of peace and public safety, and how rarely had it been a free gift of one people to another in response to growing will for greater liberty, etc., and observed that this passage gave Indians hope.

Concluding, he said the passage shows us, at one glance, the immense scope of the British constitution within the arms of which it is possible, by methods altogether peaceful and constitutional, to proceed from a condition of political dependence to a condition of absolute equality with Great Britain herself. Often it has been asked of political agitators:—Are you going to reach the record of humanity except by blood shed? That may or may not be. But we, England and India, together, have resolved to achieve this unique freedom by entirely peaceful means. Let that be the resolution of each one of us in proceeding with the work which opens to-day. Difficulties there must be, let us together overcome them. Misunderstanding there must be, let us together clear them up; but revolution and tumult and civil war there need not be, that is Non-Violent Cooperation. (Cheers.) In Non-Cooperation t may begin in non-violence and in professions of non-violence, but through imperfections and weakness of material on which it works it cannot but end in violence and in blood shed. (Loud applause.) To this work of cooperation I invite Government to-day, by means of this resolution, in taking such steps as may seem advisable. Let there be no reservation to the extent that we wish to go free and not halt. That is the most essential condition of success in this great work. To work we certainly will do what no other people in the world has done and achieve full constitutional liberty within the British Empire by entirely peaceful and constitutional means. ("Hear", "hear" and applause.)

MR. KHAPARDE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Khaparde then moved an amendment that the following laws be repealed:—Regulation 3 of 1818, Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (14 of 1908), the Indian Press Act (1 of 1910), Seditious Meetings Act (Act 10 of 1911), and Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act (Act 11 of 1919).

Mr. Khaparde said there had been three stages in the political development of India. When the British took over the charge of this vast land they considered it was not fit to rule itself and required to be led into the path of self-rule by stages. So the first period was a period of infancy which began with the Act of 1861. Then came the childhood and school-going age which commenced with the Act of 1892. The Minto-Morley Reforms brought them to college life and with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms they were considered adolescent. Now along all these stages came the preventive and protective measures designed to keep them in order. The Deportation Regulation was a very severe legislation. Then followed the internment provisions which brought in their train a check on the free press and platform. All these measures were designed to guide and control a period of minority.

REMOVE THE FETTERS.

Now in the words of the Viceroy for the first time autocracy was definitely abandoned, and with this the guardianship which had all through been deserved should cease and all previous preventive and protective measures withdrawn outright without going into lengthy procedure of appointing a committee. The Government of India Act sought to create a sense of freedom, but could it be done without removing the fetters that had existed all along. In the words of Mr. Gladstone, if a man abused liberty he ought to be given more liberty; if he went wrong let him go completely wrong, so that from his own follies he would learn better. It was time to leave them all alone and to go their own way and to do their own will.

Here the President, interrupting, reminded the Hon. Member that it was time for him to finish.

Mr. Khaparde: I will take only two minutes. In fact I was only in my peroration.

Concluding, the speaker said that whether rightly or wrongly all the repressive measures were designed to meet exceptional times which fortunately had passed. A New Era, which it was said had dawned upon them would serve no purpose if an atmosphere, congenial to its perfect growth, were not created.

SIR M. DADABHOY SUPPORTS MR. SASTRI

Sir M. Dadabhoy supported Mr. Sastri and vehemently opposed Mr. Khaparde's amendment. The speaker congratulated Mr. Sastri for the able, sober and moderate manner in which he had touched the question. The main resolution was of a non-committal kind, while Mr. Khaparde's amendment ignored the gravity of the situation. Government and the members of the Council had a responsibility for the peace and order in the country. The speaker himself was a party to the passing of some of these repressive legislations which he considered were not so aggressively and wantonly framed as had been pointed out in some quarters. This serious question should now be tackled, with proper mentality and with full cooperation with Government. As for Mr. Khaparde's amendment it should be summarily dismissed by the Council.

MR. BHURGRI'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Bhurgri disagreed with Sir M. Dadabhoy's remarks on Mr. Khaparde's motion and said that though his heart went with the amendment, he supported both the main proposition and the amendment.

The Maharaja of Kasimbazar supported Mr. Sastri and said that it was quite in fitness with the ushering of a promising stage in their constitutional developments, that all repressive laws should be reviewed in a calm and dispassionate spirit. He did favour the repeal of all repressive laws There was no justification for still keeping on the Statute Book a pre-Victorian regulation authorising separation without trial, and Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act. But the time had not come for the total repeal of the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act. These Acts should be amended.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Reassembled after lunch, the Council proceeded with Mr. Sastri's resolution.

Colonel Umar Hayat supported Mr. Sastri for being more careful and reasonable in his demand.

Raja Digapatia could not see his way to support Mr. Khaparde's drastic step and favoured the original motion.

Mr. Froom supported the motion for a Committee, for Mr. Sastri's resolution was a correct method of dealing with a matter which had caused considerable irritation among the public. The speaker also appealed to the Council to save Mr. Khaparde from going completely wrong by voting for the original motion.

The Maharaja of Kassimbazar, the Hon Mr. S. K. Acharjya, the Hon. Mr. Chowdhri, Nawab Sir Behram Khan and Nawab Abdul Majid also supported Mr Sastri, the last named advocating caution as very essential in this matter.

Raja Ram Sarandas also supported.

Lala Sukhbir said that in view of the difficulty of Government the appointment of a Committee was a safe step.

The Hon. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar doubted the advisability of the appointment of a Committee in face of popular demand for the total and immediate repeal of all repressive laws. The speaker supported Mr. Khaparde.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS MAIN RESOLUTION.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government saw no difficulty in accepting the main resolution as the men of all shades and opinions had supported it. Government intended to work, in the fullest degree, by the spirit of Reforms and were ready to meet with the legitimate desires of members. The appointment of an impartial committee with a two-third non-official element carrying uninpeachable authority would also enable Government to place before it their difficulties. The responsibility for the welfare of the country rested upon this Council, and if, considering also the crisis with which the administration of the country was now faced, the Council desired the appointment of a Committee, Government would agree. Repressive legislations had not been applied rashly or excessively, and only the following legislations Government wanted to iuprove:—(1) Regulation 3 of 1818, (2) Act 11 of 1857, (3) Act 14 of 1908, (4) Act 10 of 1911, (5) Act 4 of 1915, (6) Act 11 of 1919.

The Press Act was already under the consideration of Government. As for Mr. Khaparde's amendment it was not at all fair to local Governments to repeal all such legislations without consulting them. The Council should be fair to Government in their administrative difficulties.

Mr. Khaparde's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy wanted an assurance that members of the lower chamber would also sit on the Committee.

Sir William Vincent said members from both the Chambers would be appointed, but he could not promise that the Committee would be confined to both the Chambers.

So the amendment which Sir M Dadabhoy wanted to move was withdrawn. Mr. Bhurgri also withdrew his amendment about the personnel of the Committee, after pointing out that the members of the Committee should command the full confidence of the public if any useful purpose was to be served.

ANSWERS AND QUESTIONS.

INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

Sir W. Vincent replying to the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri's question regarding (a) the total number of Indian troops stationed outside India, (b) the places where they are stationed, (c) the number stationed in each place, (d) the amount of annual expenditure incurred over them, (e) the amount of such expenditure borne by the Indian Exchequer, (f) the amount borne by the British Exchequer, if any, and (g) the reasons for stationing these troops outside India, said:—(a) The number of troops stationed outside India is 105,000; (b) and (c) it is undesirable in the public interests to give the information asked for. The information could not in any case be given without the concurrence of His Majesty's Government at whose disposal these troops are; (d) the information is not available, as practically all the expenditure is that of His Majesty's Government and not that of the Government of India; (e) and (f) no expenditure is borne by the Indian Exchequer on account of the Indian troops serving overseas except that on account of consular escorts of the garrisons at the Gulf ports and of about 200 officers and men employed with the South Persia Rifles. Presumably the Hon. Member's question does not refer to the expenditure of this nature which is shared with His Majesty's Government under an arrangement which has been in force for many years; (g) except in Mesopotamia and Persia where we are still dealing with the aftermath of the war, these Indian troops are employed on ordinary pre-war garrison duties.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

Sir William replied to Mr. Sethna as follows:—(a) In their report on the Government of India Bill the Joint Committee recommend that if an Executive Council contained two members with service qualifications neither of whom was by birth an Indian it should also contain two non-oincial Indians. A council of four would have been larger than was required for the province of Bihar and Orissa. On the other hand if the composition adopted in the case of the Executive Councils of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam had been adopted for that of Bihar and Orissa the result would have been that in a Government consisting of five members there would have been only one European official and it was not considered desirable that the European official element should form so small a proportion of the Government.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

Sir William Vincent, replying Mr. Bhurgri's question, regarding the constitution and strength of the Provincial Executive Councils, stated:—The appointment of Ministers has no doubt relieved Members of the Executive Councils of some of the duties hitherto discharged by them. I would however refer the Hon. Member to the remarks of the Joint Committee in their report on the Government of India Act Draft Rules referring to the recommendation that if a provincial council contained two members with service qualifications, neither of whom was by birth an Indian it should contain also two non-official members. The Joint Committee observed that they recognised that this decision might involve a slightly greater manpower in Government than the present statistics would strictly justify but that they had little doubt that the increase of work arising out of the new Legislative bodies should be such as to render past experience a doubtful guide as to the volume of business likely to fall upon the Executive and that, in any case, they thought it more important that as many Indian gentlemen as possible should obtain experience of inside of Government and that the salaries of a few officials should be economised.

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

To fill the vacancy on the Indigenous Industries Advisory Committee caused by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, nominee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Government of Bombay are pleased to appoint Mr. Lalji Naranji, vice the Hon. Mr. Mehta. The Advisory Committee now consists of the following members:—

The Director of Industries—Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, A. J. Raymond, Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, A. T. Arnall, Sir Alfred Chatterton, K.C.I.E., Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, H. P. W. Macnaghten, M. de P. Webb, Lalji Naranji.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for conferring degrees which was to have been held on Friday 18th and Tuesday 22nd instant has been postponed *sine die*.—(A.P.)

BHATIA BAUG AGAIN!

CORPORATION TO SPEND A LAKH!

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding, when the Corporation decided to have underground conveniences near the Bhatia Baug in place of the present accommodation, which they said was an eyesore. It is to cost about a lakh of rupees.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a plan for underground conveniences at the Victoria Square (Bhatia Baug) amounting to Rs. 1,08,600 for carrying out the work. The cost was to be met from the Loan Works Budget.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, in moving that sanction be given to the proposal, said the arrangement was welcome. Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded.

OPPOSITION.

Dr. D. B. Master said the cost was too much for the convenience; in these days when they were advocating economy they should not spend such a large sum on such a work. The accommodation provided for in the Princess Street was not causing any nuisance, and that plan should be adopted also for the Bhatia Baug. He accordingly moved an amendment recording the Commissioner's letter and asking him to provide similar accommodation at Bhatia Baug as at Princess Street.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, seconding the amendment, thought the expense was too much, and was a luxury which they could not afford in these hard times. He complained that while large sums were spent on these conveniences in fashionable localities, they neglected similar arrangements in poorer localities which were a nuisance the whole day and night.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said at the request of the Corporation the Commissioner had brought the proposal before them, and they should not reject it now.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved an amendment that the proposal be referred to the Roads Committee for report. He thought it was a mere waste to spend so much money on it.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the amendment.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, quoting his European experiences, said they were provided for in almost every city in Europe.

WHAT MR. CAWASJI WOULD DO.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said after a great deal of trouble and waiting they had got the plans and estimates, and now they should accept them. It was a good thing to remove the present eyesore and he for one was prepared to spend even a crore of rupees on these conveniences all over the city.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought the habits of Europeans were different from those of Indians and they did not require those costly luxuries in this country. If they spent a crore of rupees on these things, what were they going to spend on other more essential things? He thought the expense was needless.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had gone into the plans rather carefully and he thought they should have the underground structure. It was not that they were going to provide this convenience in this place only, in course of time they would introduce them at Pydhonie and at Grant Road. He did not think it was a waste of money to remove these public nuisances underground.

After Mr. Dhondy had replied, Dr. Master withdraw his amendment and the original motion was passed, Mr. Gamadia's amendment being thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

GALA NIGHT.

Last night was a gala night at the Excelsior Theatre. The Royal Opera Company, now in its last days in our city, gave selections from three different operas. The first one was the first act from the "Cloches de Corneville." Serpolette, Germaine the Marquis, Gaspard the Baillie, Gobo and Grenchichen, all appear again before us. Mr. Reynolds is at his best in the art of disguise in this play. It is a wonder to see such a well-built man with such a powerful voice, looking like a decrepit, old miser, who speaks in a trembling voice. Miss Lena Ravelli, with her sparkling eyes, quite looked the saucy Serpolette that she represented. Mr. Maitland Marler as Mr. Harry Cook had surprizingly got complexions as the Baillie and his shadow.

Scene I from the Second Act of Maritana then followed. It is the scene where Don Cesar marries the disguised Maritana, in order to die a soldier's death. Mr. Titheridge as Don Cesar did some good singing. The final act of the evening was the second act from Dorothy, where the two friends Geoffrey Wilder and Harry Sherwood go disguised to the Chanticleer Hall, and meet Dorothy and Lydia and fall in love with wrong persons. Here Mr. Harry Reynolds distinguished himself by good singing. The orchestra has distinctly improved. Perhaps it has been practising quite seriously. But the house was very poor. The Dress Circle and the pit were almost empty. And throughout the evening there was so little encoring, that the actors and actresses must have felt quite angry or disheartened. They deserve better treatment, because they have given us many pleasant evenings.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd received H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore at Government House on Monday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir and Lady Lloyd were the Guests of the Hon. Sir George and Lady Curtis at a Dinner at Land's End Road at their residence.

PANCHGANI PROTESTS.

At a public meeting of tax-payers held at Panchgani on Feb. 10, the following resolutions were passed:—

That this public meeting of tax-payers and other residents of Panchgani strongly protest against the reactionary resolution, No. 86, of 15th November last, which hitherto remained secret, advising the Commissioner, C.D., not to apply the elective principle to the constitution of the Municipal Board. The said resolution is not only out of harmony with the progressive spirit of the times but seems to challenge the declared policy of Government to train the people in self-Government, at the root of which lies the elective principle.

This meeting invites the attention of the Commissioner, C.D., and of Government to the fact that the Municipal Board being unrepresentative has no moral authority to offer any advice in respect of a fundamental principle of self-government, involving far reaching consequences and vitally affecting the future Municipal administration of the station without first consulting public opinion.

This meeting prays that the Commissioner, C.D., and the Government will be pleased not to take any action upon the advice of the Panchgani Municipality without considering all the facts of the situation which are being embodied in a memorial.

In accordance with the resolutions the following letter has been addressed to the Commissioner C.D., by the chairman of the meeting.

Sir,—With reference to the Resolution of the Panchgani Municipality transcribed in the margin we the undersigned taxpayers and other residents of Panchgani respectfully submit that the opinion expressed therein does not reflect the view of those who are entitled to have a voice in the management of their Municipal affairs and who were not at all consulted in the matter involving a fundamantal principle. The Panchgani Municipal Board as you are doubtless aware is an unrepresentative body, the members of which possess no house property and whose interest, for obvious reasons, lies in perpetuating an unprogressive system, to which they owe their position. At a time when His Majesty's Government is pledged to the progressive development of self-governing institutions, at the root of which lies the elective principle, we trust that you will not be misguided by the reactionary resolution in question, which is not only quite out of harmony with the spirit of the times and the facts of the situation, but seems to challange the declared policy of Government.

"Resolution No. 86.—That the board is in full sympathy with the elective principles but unless the station develops and the peculiar circumstances of the station change it would be difficult to adopt them; however the board has no objection to increasing the number of councellors from 8 to 10 with Government sanction.

Passed unanimously."

Panchgani, 18th Nov., 1920.

"PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES."

The Resolution makes a vague reference to the "peculiar circumstances of the station" in support of the retrogade opinion of the board. We venture to submit, however, that these peculiar circumstances are entirely in favour of giving immediate and unhesitating effect to the elective principle. The outstanding peculiarity which distinguishes Panchgani from other hill-stations is that considering its small size it has a comparatively larger European element in its resident population than any other hill-station or town on this side of India. As Englishmen all over the world have developed a special capacity and inherited aptitude for working the elective principle to which their success in responsible government is attributable it would be unjust to deny them and to other residents the valued right of electing their representatives to manage their own affairs. Panchgani moreover is increasing becoming a centre of intellectual activity owing to the establishment of five large schools for English, Moslem, Parsi and other students of both sexes. These favourable conditions do not obtain at Mahableshwar, the more enlightened Municipal Board of which, we understand, has recommended an elective element of one-half in the constitution of the Municipality. We trust that in view of the facts we have stated Panchgani will not be treated less liberally than Mahableshwar.

We earnestly pray that you, Sir, as the responsible officer of the crown on whom the solemn duty of training the people committed to your charge in the art of self-government is imposed by our gracious Sovereign, at the dawn of a new era will not allow yourself to be misled by a Municipality, which, being unrepresentative, has no moral authority to advise you, without first consulting the people who have a stake in the progress of the hill-station.

(Sd.) T. W. D. GILLESPIE, Capt.

ALL INDIA MOTOR SHOW.

TERMS OF COMPETITION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

At the forthcoming All-India motor-show, many valuable cups will be given for open gymkhana events, which will be held on the afternoons of the 16th and the 19th instant. There will be such events as (1) decorated car competition, (2) bottle dodging open, (3) picking up plates open, (4) reversing down a straight line open, (5) tilting (the gentlemen driving and lady tilting). The entry fees are Rs. 5 for large cars in the decorated car competition and Rs. 2-8 for small cars in the same event. In all other events a nominal entry fee of Re. 1 will be made.

Those ladies and gentlemen wishing to enter for the above events should send their names stating make of car together with entrance fee before noon on February 15th to Mr. O. S. Waymouth of Kashmere Gate or to Mr. V. Varcoe, stand No. 2 on the exhibition ground.

FULELI MUNICIPALITY.

N. C. O. AND COUNCILLORSHIP.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, Feb. 9.

Many students from the municipal schools have joined the national school started at Fuleli Quarter (Hyderabad, Sind), by the District Congress Committee, Hyderabad. The parents of the students were requested by the headmaster of the municipal school to see him, but they refused doing so and replied that they had decided to send their children to a national school. The Municipal Commissioner, who is the Chairman of the School Board, referred the matter to the Corporation, requesting it to discuss whether Dr. Choithram and Mr. Ghanshyam, being municipal councillors, can take a direct of indirect part in favour of the Non-Cooperation movement, affecting thereby the municipal school, consistently with duties they owe to the Municipality under Sections 45 and 56 of the District Municipal Act. Before the matter came before the Corporation, Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram, who is against Non-Cooperation, made a note on the Municipal Commissioner's letter that municipal councillors were at perfect liberty to hold or preach any opinion they liked, and incurred no penalty, unless they influenced municipal teachers or boys by any direct action, and that, therefore, there was necessity of referring the matter to the Corporation and suggested that the School Board could devise means counteracting the school boycott movement.

The matter came before the special general meeting to-day. Mr. Gopaldas, who is not in favour of Non-Cooperation, moved that the Corporation concurred in the remarks made by the President and was of opinion that no reference was necessary and that the papers be filed. An amendment was moved by a nominated councillor, Kazi Fakhsrudin, that Dr. Choithram and Mr. Ghanshyam, who had taken upon themselves to destroy the municipal and Government institutions, be requested to resign their seats. The amendment was seconded by another nominated councillor, Mohmed Ibrahim. After much discussion, in which many members expressed that Messrs. Choithram and Ghanshyam had done nothing inconsistent with their duties as councillors, the amendment was put to the vote and lost, only the mover and seconder voting for it. The proposition was passed, the same two councillors voting against, and a few remaining neutral.

APPEAL FOR ONE LAKH.

The number of students of the national school at Fuleli (Hyderabad, Sind), has risen to 100.

Another national school is to be opened soon in another quarter.

Membership of the Congress Committee has risen to over 300 and monthly donations amount to over Rs. 200.

The Hyderabad Congress Committee has issued an appeal for one lakh of rupees. The Committee has organized the Students' Non-Cooperation Association for work among the students. Swadeshi propaganda and spinning are also being pushed. Street and ward meetings are being held almost daily.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT JARANWALA.

DOUBLE ROLE OF THE TAHSILDAR

The Secretary of the Congress Committee of Jaranwala (Punjab) wires to us:—

A public meeting was held at Jaranwala on the 8th instant, the special feature of it was the presence of the Tehsildar and a police inspector. Lala Gowardhandass delivered a stirring address on Swarajya.

After his speech was finished the Tehsildar said that he had come to the meeting in a private capacity. He said that he differed on many points from the speaker. People should not be misguided by these speeches and disturb the tranquillity and peace of the country. He said that people of his Tehsil were docile and meek and Government had conferred many blessings upon them. He invited the speaker and other people to a public meeting the next day. In closing his remarks he said that mistakes of individuals should not be attributed to Government.

Lala Gowardhandass in accepting the challenge said that mistakes were not of individuals. Government was following a well-considered and well-planned policy of emasculating all the people and exploiting the resources of this country. He quoted Lord Lytton in which he said that promises made by Government were so many deliberate and transparent subterfuges for stultifying the Act and reducing it to a dead letter. The speaker traced the history of British Government.

NEXT DAY'S MEETING.

As previously arranged the people came to the meeting at the Town Hall. One of the audience requested the Tehsildar to sit on the floor as others were doing. He refused. Afterwards Mr. Nandlal proposed Mr. Ramnarain to take the chair. The resolution was duly seconded and supported. The Tehsildar did not want any Chairman. The people acting on the principle of Satyagraha left the meeting in a body, except a few officials.

DISEASE AMONG COLLIERY WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 14.

Referring to the investigations of Dr. G. W. Thompson, regarding the labourers in Jheriah collieries, the publicity Bureau states that more than 53 per cent. of the labourers are infected by disease. In pointing out that thymol treatment effects a rapid cure for night blindness, he says that there is a high percentage of night blindness among ryots in Bihar.

"SYMBOL OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY."

MR. GANDHI'S OPENING SPEECH AT TIBBI COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Mr. Gandhi in opening the Tibbi College on Sunday said:—Hakimji and friends,—It was not without reluctance that I agreed to perform the ceremony of declaring this great institution formally open. I know that had it not been for the unfortunate estrangement created between the Government and ourselves. His Excellency the present Viceroy would have been requested to open an institution whose foundation stone was laid by his predecessor. You will naturally appreciate my embarassment in finding myself a substitute for so exalted a person age, as the Viceroy. The second reason for my reluctance is still more personal. I hold strange views on medicine and hospitals and have scrupulously avoided any special contract with such institutions. But my reluctance was overborne by my regard for our worthy Hakimji. I must frankly confess that I have undertaken to perform the ceremony for political motives. I regard the Hakimji as an embodiement of Hindu-Muslim unity without which we can make no progress. I regard this institution as a symbol of that unity. It, therefore gives me pleasure to be associated with to day's ceremony.

NO ANTI-BRITISH SPIRIT.

You must have listened to the report just read with interest and profit. It is a record of substantial progress and strenuous labour. It shows what one man's energy devoted with singlemindedness can do. May God grant long life to the Hakimji and enable him to complete the programme sketched out by him. I hope that the monied men of the country will lighten his labours by sending him unsolicited donations. You will note that besides declaring this institution open I am to unveil the portraits of Lord and Lady Hardinge. It will give me particular pleasure to be privileged to perform that function giving us as it does an opportunity of showing that in the battle of Non-Co-operation we are not actuated by an anti-British spirit and that our national ideal includes the treasuring of the memory of good deeds done by any body, be he English or Indian.

PREVENION BETTER THAN CURE

In order to avoid any misinterpretation of my views on medicine, I would crave your indulgence for a few moments over a very brief exposition of them. I have expressed them in a booklet much criticised at the present moment. I believe that a multiplicity of hospitals is no test of civilisation. It is rather a symptom of decay, even as a multiplicity of Pinjrapoles is a symptom of the indifference to the welfare of their cattle by the people in whose midst they are brought into being. I hope therefore that this college will be concerned chiefly with the prevention of diseases rather than with their cure. The science of sanitation is infinitely more ennobling, though more difficult of execution, than the science of healing. I regard the present system as black magic, because it tempts people to put an undue importance on the body and practically ignores the spirit within. I would urge the students and professors of the college to investigate the laws governing the health of the spirit and they will find that they will yield startling results even with reference to the cure of the body. The present science of medicine is divorced from religion. A man who attends to his daily "namaz" or his "Gayatri" in the proper spirit need never get ill. A clean spirit must build a clean body. I am convinced that the main rules of religious conduct conserve both the spirit and the body. Let me hope and pray that this college will witness a definite attempt on the part of the physicians to bring about a reunion between the body and the soul.

Modern medical science, having ignored the condition of the permanent element in the human system in diagnosing diseases, has ignored the limitations that should naturally exist regarding the field of its activity. In trying to cure a body of its disease, it has totally disregarded the claims of sub-human creation. Man, instead of being lord, and therefore protector of the lower animal kingdom, has become its tyrant and the science of medicine has been probably his chief instrument for tyranny. Vivisection in my opinion is the blackest of all the blackest crimes that man is at present committing against God and his fair creation. We should be able to refuse to live if the price of living be the torture of sentient beings. It ill becomes us to invoke the blessings in our daily prayers of God the Compassionate, if we in turn will not practise elementary compassion towards our fellow creatures. Would to God that this college founded by one of the best of Indian physicians may bear in mind the limitations that God in my humble opinion has set upon our activity.

NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Having said this much, I would like to pay my humble tribute to the spirit of research that fires the modern scientist. My quarrel is not against that spirit. My complaint is against the direction that the spirit has taken. It has chiefly concerned itself with the exploration of laws and methods conducing to the merely material advancement of its clientele. But I have nothing but praise for the zeal, industry and sacrifice that have animated the modern scientists in the pursuit after truth. I regret to have to record my opinion based on considerable experience that our Hakims and Vaids do not exhibit that spirit in any mentionable degree. They follow without question formulas. They carry on little investigation. The condition of indigenous medicine is truly deplorable. Not having kept abreast of modern research, their profession has fallen largely into disrepute. I am hoping that this college will try to remedy this grave defect and restore Ayurvedic and Unani medical science to its pristine glory. I am glad, therefore, that this institution has its Western wing. Is it too much to hope that a union of the three systems will result in a harmonious blending and in purging each of its special defects? Lastly I shall hope that this college will set its face absolutely against all quackery, western or eastern, refuse to recognise any but sterling worth and that it will inculcate among the students the belief that the profession of medicine is not intended for earning fat fees, but for allexiating pain and suffering. With the prayer that God may bless the labours of its founder and organisers, I formally declare the Tibbi College open.

TERRORISM AT TONK.

A PROTEST FROM RANDER.

A meeting of the Tonk inhabitants, residing at Randher (Surat) was held and the following resolutions, were passed:—

This meeting has heard with terror and surprise that by the order of Durbar the bazars, the streets, and chiefly the Quafla Street were besiged by the artillery, with nearly thirty cannon to bombard the peaceful and loyal public. Many Sayyids were exiled and several hundred respectable Hindoos and Musalmans, with Molvi Abdur Rahim Sahab and his family were sent to the jail

That this meeting strongly urges upon the All-India Congress and the Moslim League the Native States' Conference, Ajmer, Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee that they should help the Tonk public at this hour of trial and immediately take necessary steps to prevent any bloodshed and improve to be representative assemblies of the country.

That this meeting advises the fellow country men at Tonk to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren who have been sent to jail. They should go to jail themselves to fill it and live there till their innocent brethren were released without causing any disorder.

That this meeting also advises to continue the agitation peacefully till all the demands are fulfilled.

BEMEDALLED DONKEY.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

A Burhanpur resident sends us the following amusing piece of news:—

It was decided by the educational authorities of the Central Provinces to perform a ceremonial function, last Thursday, in the high schools and other educational institutions, in honour of the great peace and victory achieved by the Allies and in accordance with the orders of the higher authorities, this commemoration ceremony was to be performed in the Robertson High School of this place and bronze medals secially prepared for distribution in all the educational institutions were to be awarded to the students in the High School. The people of Burhanpur at least were at a loss to understand what this function was meant for. A good many students of the High School had also decided to boycott the function. In the meanwhile some of the youngsters of the town took it into their heads to publicly demonstrate the utter worthlessness of the coming function and devised a comical means for the same. On Wednesday that is one day before the proposed celebration, they caught hold of a donkey, took it near the Robertson High School about 12 noon, and put round its neck a medal; they then attached a notice board to its back informing people that the Donkey was was the recipient of a medal and took it through the rest of the day, along all the important and busy streets of the town accompanied by the triumphant music of a band. Next day the people learnt to their utter surprise that the idea of the ceremonial function was altogether abandoned and no medals were to be distributed. Of course the people of this place believe that the demonstration of the ass has had its salutary effect on the wiser heads of the educational authorities, but I learn from a reliable source that they had decided to abandon the idea independently of the demonstration.

IRRIGATORS' GRIEVANCES COMMISSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARAMATI, Feb. 4.

The Commission of Enquiry into the grievances of irrigators in the Nira Canal, appointed by the Bhimthadi Taluka Congress Committee, commenced its work at the Edward Hall at Baramati on 3rd February.

Raja Shambhusing of Malegaon, who was present, on invitation, then addressed the assembly and, in response to a wish of the irrigators explained to them the importance of the work undertaken by the Commission. Even though the Commission was appointed by the local Taluka Congress Committee, a body formed under Non-Cooperation lines, Raja Saheb thought it was his duty to be sympathetic towards every work that was intended for the amelioration of the condition of the agriculturists. He is personally strongly of the opinion that cooperation with Government is the best way for the agriculturists, ignorant as they generally are. The Non-Cooperation movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and others, might be fit for the better educated. But it is unsuited for ignorant people. Raja Saheb advised the audience not to be deterred on that account from the work intended to be carried out by the Commission. He told them that he believed in the good faith of Government, but that the fault lay with the working by the officials. The people must bring this state of things to the notice of Government. He exhorted the irrigators to lay their grievances before the Commission fearlessly and advised the Commission to arrange them and thrash them out in a systematic way. Before he sat down he reminded the people that with all these actions there was to be cooperation with Government.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, thanked Raje Saheb in suitable terms for his valuable advice and then the recording of evidence commenced.

DUKE ATTENDS CHURCH SERVICE.

METROPOLITAN ON SPIRIT OF LOVE AND THE REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

The epoch making functions performed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught during the past week were fittingly concluded this morning in the historic Church of James, Delhi, by an act of solemn worship of Almighty God in connection with the inauguration of the Council of State and the Imperial Legislative Assembly. It was significant to find how representative was the gathering of official and non-official English and Indians who came together to worship and pray. The accommodation being limited, all those who wished to atend the service had had to apply for seats, which were allotted by ticket and it was good to observe that adequate provision had been made for members of the Indian congregations of Delhi, a goodly number of whom were present.

His Royal Highness and H. E. the Viceroy had early signified their desire to take part in such a service, which was also attended by the Commander-in-Chief, many members of the Executive Council, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and other high officers, both military and civil. All Anglican clergy, whether chaplains or missionaries, who were present in Delhi and free to attend, took their places in the impressive procession with which the ceremony opened.

The service which was conducted by the Chaplain of Delhi (the Rev. H. England), followed the usual lines of matins with a special psalm (Ps 20) special lessons (Wisdom 9 9-18 and Romans 13 1-10) and special prayers. The first lesson was read by the Rev. U. C. Chatterjee of St. Stephens Church, Delhi and the second lesson by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore. The hymns sung were ("Lead us heavenly father lead us as a processional "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven" and "O God, our help in ages past") and to conclude with Canon Singer's famous missionary hymn "God is working his purpose out as year succeeds to year."

A POLITICAL SERMON.

The sermon was preached by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan of India. Taking as his text the words "Go ye and learn what this meaneth. I desire mercy and not sacrifice" and explaining the circumstances of their first use by Moses at a time of great national unrest and their repetition by Christ, he insisted that a religion that does not place the principle of love first is an empty mockey. Continuing, he said "The past week had witnessed the inauguration of far reaching changes in the Government of this country. Those too must be brought to the test of this divine principle. To some it may seem strange to associate love with the work of Government but I would remind you again of the sense in which the word is used, the immutable will to all goodness. A government is first concerned with the administration of justice and the maintenance of order and such duties are consonant with love in which discipline is an essential element. But it is no less concerned to promote the welfare of its citizens and to establish right relations among them, to see that to all, even the most backward and ignorant, is given the opportunity of living the fullest life of which they are capable. The only sufficient motive for such a task is love, the immutable will to all goodness. Can we then claim that the reforms have been framed in this spirit? Surely our presence here today is our answer to that question. We could not assemble to ask God's blessing on a scheme which we felt to be out of harmony with his principle of Government. It would be hypocrisy to ask his guidance if we were consciously refusing to run in the path of His commandments.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

Again a fundamental principle of the reforms is co-operation which is incompatible with the spirit of selfishness. Englishmen steeed in the traditions of a nation which for centuries has enjoyed an ever increasing measure of liberty and popular government to which India has been a stranger are called on to collaborate with representatives of the various races of this country. All alike are asked to contribute of their varied gifts to the solution of those complex problems which of necessity confront the Governors of a country so vast in area and varied in the character of its people. The reforms once more embody in a large measure the democratic principle. For the democratic form of Government, if it is to be in any sense genuine, the education of the few does not suffice, it postulates not only men qualified to hold important and responsible position but an intelligent educated and public spirited electorate. It depends upon the development of the personality of the many possible voters as well as of the few possible candidates for office.

The Metropolitan concluding said:—

I have heard gloomy prophecies of failure. There can be no failure where love is Mistakes there will be, but he is not lost in whose triumphant eyes burns calm the perfect knowledge, the great hope the love that heals the red wounds of the earth. I am only voicing the appeal for fellowship which India in common with every other nation is insistently urging and which has been set forth in such, moving terms during the ceremonies of the past week. It was one of India's greatest sons Sir Rabindranath Tagore who recently said "Until we learn to live together by the real law of our nature, the law of love a veil will hide the beauty and wonder of the world leaving us to wander all alone or to struggle together in confusion and strife."

We know that this is the alternative: race and class interests dominating men's minds creating bitterness and mutual recrimination or the spirit of God filling men's hearts and bearing the natural fruit of love leading all to forget their personal rivalries in a common effort to bring fuller life to all the peoples of India. Does the present situation suggest that this conception of a fellowship in which each contributes his best for the common good is a dream? I would urge in the words of a modern prophet that every great reform in society has been the embodiment partial perhaps at the best and imperfect of an ideal. The dream of one age becomes the hope of the next and the possession of that which follows. As Christians we can rest in nothing short of this, and there is no power which can achieve it save the divine power of love.

TRAFFIC PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE TO DEVISE MEANS.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes as follows:—

The Government of Bombay have had under consideration the question of devising measures for the better regulation of traffic in the City of Bombay with a view to minimise, as far as possible, the number of street accidents which, as the latest Police Administration Reports show, are increasing from year to year. The increase of accidents due to motor vehicles is specially noticeable. Government have accordingly decided to appoint a Committee to consider and report to them the steps that should be taken to achieve the object in view, and to suggest any alterations of, or additions to the law or the rules regulating street traffic which the Committee may find necessary.

The Committee will consist of the following:—

(1) Mr. H. P. W. MacNaughten, (Chairman); (2) The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; (3) the Commissioner of Police, Bombay; (4) Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Aabholkar, O.B.E., representatives of the Bombay Municipality; (5) Mr. Cowasji Jahangir, C.I.E., O.B.E.; representatives of the Bombay Municipality; (6) Lieutenant Colonel P. S. F. Claridge, Representative of the Bombay Brigade; (7) Mr. R. Ricardo, representative of the Motor Traders' Association; (8) Mr. J. D. Pember, Representative of the Western India Automobile Association; (9) Mr. M. R. Chichgar, representative of the labour cart drivers; (10) Mr. V. G. Akula, representative of the victoria owners and drivers; (11) Mr. C. Lucas, representative of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company; (12) Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, will be Honorary Secretary to the Committee. The Committee will assemble in Bombay as early as possible, and conduct its enquiries and deliberations in the office of the Commissioner of Police Bombay.

BURMA REFORMS

DEMAMD FOR DOMINION HOME RULE

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

The Legislative Council met to-day in accordance with the Secretary of State's desire to ascertain the views on the Reforms position. Five motions were on the agenda, the first being that Burma should receive equal treatment with the Indian major provinces in respect of the transferred subjects. The other proposals, treated as amendments to the main motion, asking for a beginning of dominion self-Government to be established in Burma, for the grant of diarchy subject to public discussion, transferred subjects and for the postponement of the introduction of the bill in Parliament until its contents had been published and discussed in Burma.

The Lieut.-Governor presided over a full discussion by about a dozen members of the general public. At the first meeting, the Lieut.-Governor opened the proceedings by tracing the course of events regarding the reforms, intimating that since the scheme had been published the Local Government had expressed its willingness to substitute direct election for the system of indirect election in the schema.

When the mover of the first resolution was called on, he expressed his readiness to accept the other proposal to leave the franchise and division of subjects for full discussion with the representatives of people before the final decision. This took the council by surprise. Eventually, the first motion for equal privileges with the major provinces was moved and seconded in set speeches. The second proposal was then moved and the mover of the first accepted the last part as an amendment to his substantive resolution. The dominion Home Rule amendment was moved and after that a European moved an amendment for the postponement of consideration of the motion until the Secretary of State's scheme was published and discussed. This was defeated by 12 votes to 4. The dominion Home Rule motion was defeated without a division and the following resolution was finally adopted by 13 votes to 2:—

"That this Council recommends to the Lieut.-Governor of Burma to urge the Secretary of State that the measure of reform to be granted to Burma by British Parliament should be at least the same as that of the major provinces of India, leaving matters relating to the franchise and division of subjects into transferred and reserved for full discussion with the representatives of the people, before final decision.

The motion for extension of the legislative franchise to 100 men was carried unanimously.

A Calcutta message of February 13, says, Penton, Trainer, died in hospital on Friday last. In his younger days he was a successful rider and used to ride for the late Sir A. A Apear. Among his successes were the Viceroy's Cup in 1903 and 1904 on Great, Scot Merchants' Cup in 1903 on Stand Off and the Cooch Behar Cup in 1904 on Mallard. (A.P.

In a lengthy statement to the Press the Publicity Officer Patna, replied to the allegation made against the Court of Wards that undue favour has been shown to Europeans as against Indians in granting licenses and leases for working of the mineral properties and that the interests of those for whom Court of Wards acts has been neglected.—A.P.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

"MR. SHASTRI'S LECTURES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your note in the "Notes of the Day" column of the "Chronicle" of the 4th instant on Mr. Shastri's lectures is, to my mind, an indirect method of condoning the disgraceful tactics exhibited at the Marwadi Vidyalaya and Excelsior Theatre by a certain section of the Non-Co-operationists. And it is amazing to find that you as a journalist and an exponent of the right of free speech, far from condemning their attitude, should have indulged in only a little regret. What would have been your feelings if the Government had resorted to the weapon of repression in the case of a Non-Co-operationist meeting? I think and am sure you would have rent the air and denounced rightly the Government in no unmeasured terms. Yet the whole tone of your note conveys the impression that you have your approval of the attitude of those who played the role of the "Press Act."

Is it to be understood to be your pleasure that because there were disturbances on Wednesday and Thursday on the occasion of the lecture, the third lecture of the series should have been abandoned for fear of its meeting the fate of the previous ones? You imply that because the ideas of the "Liberals" are unwelcome to the Bombay public, the Liberals should have given up the attempt of instruction of public. May I know whether you would close your shop the moment your reading public do not approve of your articles upon "Khilafat." Did you cease writing on the Khilafat and the Turkish problems when you were appreciated by your numerous readers that they did not want any more of the Turkish question. Physician heal thyself first and then come out to cure others.

But it is a matter of common understanding and decency that if any ideas are unwelcome to anybody the best course for him is to be away from the place where they are propounded. The lectures were decidedly meant for those who wanted to listen to them and others had no business to be there to create disturbances. Is it the idea of the Non-Co-operators that truth can be suppressed by these mean tactics. Surely this is not non-violence! But to test further the non-violent character of the non-co-operation propaganda it may be suggested that the organisers of the last week's lecture series should arrange further series of lectures. But does the suggestion of the "Chronicle" constitute unrestricted liberty of speech? Is it not "Liberty" on suffer ance and by grace of this clique or that? Is then this a New Gagging Act under the "New Dispensation" of the Non-Co-operation Swaraj? Are we then shifted from the tyranny of the white bureaucracy to the tyranny of the brown bureaucracy?—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO,

7, Khattar Galli 1st Lane.

Bombay 7th February, 1921.

MR. SASTRI'S LECTURE IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry to see that Liberals, having more than sufficient experience have not yet understood that their ideas are unwelcome to the general public. They still insist on holding public meetings simply to annoy the public under the pretence of giving instructions to the public but the public can no longer be decieved now.

Mr. Sastri would have got a patient hearing at the lecture delivered by him on th 6th instant at the "Deccan Liberal Club" had it not been for the an gentlemanly an rude behaviour of one of the organisers the club; who unnecessarily slapped one poor student and thus provoked the student community.

The gentleman and his party refused apologize when asked by the students. This indiscreet and silly action caused a grea noise and sensation amongst the audience present and so the meeting had to be dissolved. Students did not lose their temper. I therefore request the Moder te that they should take care in future that the audience is treated in a better way, if they want to get a hearing from the public. Let me hope that measures will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such rude actions.—Yours, etc.

SANT R. S.

Poona, Feb. 7.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF VETERINARY COLLEGE TO POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The question of the Export of Cattle from India has been agitating the mind of the public and has also engaged the attention of Government, owing to the harm resulting to the country through uncontrolled export of the best breeds cattle. But the harm due to exportation cattle from India is as nothing compared to that done by the ravages of contagious diseases in animals. Government being satisfied that "it is difficult to over rate the importance of agriculture and agricultural stock in India, and seeing that the value of the agricultural cattle which perish from plague and other epidemic diseases in India is calculated at ...6,000,000 sterling per annum, "a teaching institution would prove of immense advantage to the state, founded and maintained, at much cost, the Bombay Veterinary College, that its trained graduates, scattered over the country, would combat epidemics of cattle diseases and thus add to the prosperity the country. All went on fairly well for some years, but the death of the first Principal, Dr. J. H. Steel, was an evil day for the College ,and its decline began, till now it is an orphan, transferred now to the educational department then under the agricultural and since the last few years the modicum of control of the Director of Agriculture over the College has also been removed and the Veterinary College left to drift for itself. Is it then to be wondered at that soon after the great War broke out the Principal of the College, with the temporary rank of Major and its additional remuneration. working as Assistant Embarkation Veterinary Officer could not and did not devote one singl minute to his own primary duty of Professor at the College and Physician to th Hospital. Should the College continue this uncared-for state, uncontrolled by either the Director of Public Instruction or the Director of Agriculture? Now that is under contemplation to separate th Bombay Veterinary College from the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals and to break the tie which has joined the two institutions to their mutual good for 55 years, it is well to examine if it would not be profitable to transfer the Veterinary College to Poona under the control of the Director of Agricultural side by side with the Agricultural College. The advantages of such a course are great and many:—(1) The Veterinary College will undoubtedly profit much by the guidance and help of the Director of Agriculture and his experienced office staff. Control of immediate superior authority, expert in the line is essential for the efficiency and well-being of an institution. (2) Veterinary science forming a branch of the Agricultural science, Veterinary and Agricultural Colleges can work together with greater efficiency and profit to both. (3) Both Colleges can mutually help each other and thus much saving will result to Government. Thus Veterinary students can be taught Chemistry, Botany, Science, Analysis etc. by Professors of the Agricultural College in combined classes, while Agricultural students can be taught Veterinary Science, Veterinary Surgery, Pharmacy Handling of Animals, Veterinary Techniqu etc. by Professors of the Veterinary College. By this means, Government will be saved the salaries of the Professors of Chemistry and Botany at the Veterinary College and of the Veterinary Lecturers at the Agricultural College. (4) The expense of building Hospital Wards, etc. in connection with the Veterinary College will be saved, as Hospital Wards already exist for the Agricultural College. (5) Veterinary students will have greater facilities at Poona for studying practically the methods adopted for the suppression of outbreaks of contagious Diseases, which they have not in Bombay. Poona is the headquarters station for the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, with his special staff for Cattle Disease suppression work ready to start by the first available train on the receipt of intimation. Consequently, Veterinary students, if the Veterinary College is removed to Poona, will be enabled to accompany the staff on suppression duty and not only learn practically what will be the most essential part of their work in future, but also be useful to the staff in their work. Again, many Horses and Cattle shows, Dairies, Remount Depots, are within easy reach from Poona, so that Veterinary students will have greater chances of studying on the spot the many diverse practical things, such as breeds of Horses and Cattle, arrangement of shows and fairs, soundness and selection of animals, management of dairy cattle, the management in health and disease of Remount animals, etc., which Bombay does not afford. (6) Clinical facilities will be more varied and of daily practical utility at Poona. Thus, regarding Horse and Dog Practice the numebr of patients—in-patients and out-patients at the Wanori School. Veterinary Hospital, City Hospital will not only be as great as in Bombay, but in Cattle Practice what is most important it will be more varied. because in addition to work cattle there will be farm and milch animals and those kept for breeding purposes so that the diseases in these animals will be varied and of different nature, whereas in Bombay, all cattle patients are from work bullocks, mostly used in khatara carts, suffering principally from varieties of one disease, namely, yoke-gall (thati is, sore neck, tumour neck, abscess neck, scurfy neck,) and a few cases of lameness due injuries to the feet. Consequently there need be no fear that clinical facilities will be less at Poona.

It may be questioned that if the Veterinary College is transferred from Bombay to Poona, who will control the Glanders and Farcy Department? At present, the Glanders and Farcy Department is under the control of the Principal of the Veterinary College. Of course, as is well-known, that control is not intimate and in no way requiring daily attention and work, so that the removal of the Veterinary College to Poona will not affect the working of th Department much, especially if the following arrangement is made a crying need will be supplied, greater efficiency of th Department ensured and good material now going to waste will be profitably utilised towards the advancement of science, wit its resulting many advantages. The suggestion is to place the Glanders and Farc Department under the control of a young expert M.R.C.V.S. who has specialised in Bacteriology and Pathology. He will supervise the working of the Glanders an Farcy Department, and most of the time h will spend in prosecuting original research work. He should be attached to the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory which is best equipped in men and material. With the help of the present Director of the Laboratory, the Veterinary Expert can utilise to advantage much useful and valuable material which is now going to waste because no one at the Veterinary College can use it Has the Veterinary College Laboratory contributed anything new to veterinary science or furthered its progress in any way during its existence? The new Officer wil be materially useful to Dr. Liston in th latter's research work; at the same time will carry on his own veterinary researches Upto now this branch has been most sadl neglected. With this arrangement, veterinary science will contribute its quota to wards original researches in the field Pathology and Specific Diseases of Animals and by showing the means of successfully combating which, the Veterinary Department will be of immense advantage to State. Thus the transfer of the Veterinar College to Poona instead of operating against its usefulness will be materially advantageous in promoting its efficiency, with lesser expense to Government and greate helpfulness to the State.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

NON-COOPERATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will give space in your widely read paper to the following matter and oblige.

I being deeply interested in the efforts of the students of this Presidency, put-forward a few words of advice for their consideration. I having attended the Nagpur Congress think I have a right to speak on the Non-Cooperation movement generally and particularly that part of the resolution of Indian National Congress which deals chiefly with the students leaving Schools and Colleges aided or not by the Government. Before the students leave their colleges or schools in which they are studying, they must properly think of themselves and have the full consent of their parents or guardians. They should not take a hasty step to do away with the institutions in which they learn, but in case their conscience tell them to leave, let it be with the consent of their *parents and guardians* otherwise there is every likelihood of their taking these steps to their never-ending regret . It may be said that it would be a great shock to them who imparted education with great difficulty and undergoing great hardships and troubles. What would be the condition of the students who totally depend upon the scholarships and the help they get from the generous public. Will these gentlemen continue their help to such students who leave their present Institutions? That is the question which requires great consideration by the student class. I am much grieved to see their behaviour towards the persons with whose views they disagree. The treatment they gave to Mrs. Anne Besant at the Excelsior Theatre, was already reprehensible. I did not expect the repetition of the said misbehaviour towards the Hon. Mr. Shastri last night at the Marwari Vidyalaya. I myself was present at the meeting and was shocked to see the rude and rowdy behaviour exhibited by them on the occasion. One cannot form an opinion unless he hears the views of both the sides. Was it a wise step on the part of those who attended the meeting? I put this question to those who lead them in the expectation that a proper check will be put by them on those students who blindly follow the principle.

In conclusion let it be said that it is a great drawback on the part of the students to act in such unmannerly way and hence it is likely that they by such conduct of theirs may lose the sympathy of come of the Non-Cooperators who may be ready to help them in every way.—Yours, etc., etc.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

B. B. & C. I. RY. STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find it stated in your issue of Saturday that the Railway authorities were pleased to see me on the ground that I was an outsider. As a matter of fact the B. B. and C. I. Railway Men's Union has been in existence for a long time and I have been acting as its honourary Secretary and consequently it cannot be stated that I am an outsider.

So far, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Sir Henry Freeland has declined to recognise the Union. I may further state that on Friday the 11th instant I happened to see Mr. Mariot, Deputy Loco and carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Grant Road, and it was at his suggestion I accompanied him to the Agent's office. Thereafter the Agent suggested that delegates should be elected and accordingly delegates were elected and they decided that I and Mr. Mariot should go along with the deputation. The Agent however raised objections on technical grounds and consequently matters have come to a deadlock In order not to complicate matters I persuaded the men to send the delegates along with Mr. Mariot, to discuss matters and inform me of the results. So far the result has not satisfied the men. So far as I and the Union are concerned I have advised the men to resume work immediately. The Union has nothing to do with the strike as the men have gone on strike without consulting the Union officials. I have offered to cooperate with the authorities in order to bring about a termination of the strike.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.
Honorary Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Men's Union.

373 Hornby Road, Fort,
12th February, 1921.

WHICH IS THE CORRECT WAY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leading Article "An unfortunate decision" you raised grave objections to the abolition of the British Committee and its organ "India." Everyone who has knowledge of things that take place abroad every day will fully agree with you, but Mr. Gandhi dislikes foreign propaganda. I cannot imagine even for a moment how Mr. Gandhi is to succeed without foreign propaganda. Even Lok. Tilak and other leaders were thinking of conducting a foreign propaganda on a big scale not only in England but also in America. The All India Congress Committee should have used money for carrying on external agitation and should have enabled our great leaders like Mr. B. G. Horniman to start agitation there and elsewhere alike. These men would have been of immense use in this direction. This would have been a wise policy. We daily hear how British people are misinformed by interested and dishonest journals. Even men like Colonel Wedgwood misrepresent things and make our task very hard. It is quite necessary on our part to educate the British people in right direction. Internal as well as external agitation must be carried on simultaneously if we want to realise our Goal very soon. Only internal agitation will not be sufficient. The sooner we realise this the better.—Yours, etc.

D. G. K.

Bomaby, 11th February, 1921.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND AMRITSAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the inauguration of the New Councils H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught deplored the terrible Punjab events very intensely. It will not be out of place to suggest to His Royal Highness to visit the Jhallianwalla Bagh and see for himself the wounds 6 inches deep in the walls, caused by that butcher's bullets, and which are the very living symbols of the lacerated heart of the whole of India. Unless he tries his best to persuade the Home Authorities to translate this sympathy into action it is idle to lecture to India upon the high sounding phrase "Forgive and Forget" Nothing but words indeed!!—Yours, etc.

"SENSIBLE."

MUNICIPAL PENSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The proposal moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia for improving the lot of the Municipal pensioners in these exceptionally hard times by granting them certain increases, has been referred to a Committee of the Corporation. Time and tide wait for no man and necessity has no law. The small amounts that the pensioners are drawing are quite inadequate: the wretched pensioner alone knows what he is suffering from and with what eagerness he is looking forward to the expected relief He gives twice who gives quickly. I should not have written to you this letter, if I were not aware how days pass into months and months into years, before proposals emerge from the Committees, and are approved and sanctioned by the Corporation and their effects realized into Rupees, annas and pies and paid to the expectant recipients.—Yours, etc.

HOPE DEFERRED.

PETROLEUM STRIKE AND GOVERNMENT

Mr. Joseph Baptista has sent us for publication the following letter addressed by him to the Secretary to Governor of Bombay, in response to that of the latter dated 4-2-21, already published in our paper:—

Matharpacady,
Bombay, 6th Feb., 1921.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1349 of 4th February, 1921. I respectfully venture to submit that the action of the police is not consistent with the policy of Government enunciated in your letter. I do not complain of protection of person or property. My complaint is that police aid is given to enable the companies to discharge their obligations to millowners, and enable the Companies' Selling Agents to carry on their business. This is evident from the facts of the case and the notification by the Police Commissioner in the "Bombay Chronicle." The men were under control and discipline as established by their conduct during the fortnight preceding the strike. Nevertheless upon the plea of apprehended molestation the police help was forthcoming and was given from the very commencement even before any allegation of actual molestation was made. From the aforesaid notification it is clear that the Selling Agents, being afraid of disturbance, refrained from taking the risk of carrying on their business as usual. It is no part of the police duty to remove such fears; but the Police Commissioner goes out of his way to remove such fears and ensure safety by police escort. He thereby enables the Agents to resume the business they were afraid to carry on. I submit with all deference this is manifestly rendering aid to the parties concerned to carry on their trade or obtain supplies under the plea of protection. The same is the case with the offer of military motor drivers. The companies at first obtained the help of drivers from the millowners or managers, but later this was withdrawn. Then Government came to the rescue by lending military motor drivers. The soldiers of the Emp'r are not employed for conveying liquid fuel to the mills in order to help the companies to discharge their contractual obligations. I submit such assistance is inconsistent with the Government's declared policy of neutrality and should be withheld in the interests of fairplay. Moreover such help produces other mischief.

It must be justified by events. Therefore it comes to pass that stones are thrown at drivers. If any striker happens to be in the vicinity he is arrested. Strikers are seen at different places watching the way the companies are striving to fulfil their contracts. Considering that there are many *budmashes* in Bombay, such events can easily be made to happen. The workmen have complained to me of the arrest of innocent men by the police. In fact it appears to me that the strikers are unable to use the King's highway without running the risk of being arrested. I do not accuse the Companies' Managing Agents of resorting to such malpractices. I believe they are honourable men who would not stoop to such depths. But I cannot conceal from Government my own fears that this is the work of underlings who imagine that the end justifies the means. The proper attitude for Government is to tell all concerned that if they cannot carry on their business without police aid, they should stop their business till their disputes are settled. The police should not by their aid give occasion for an affray by bringing oil-carts under escort after exasperating the men by going out of their way in this fashion. I agree with you that the supply of liquid fuel is to the mills a vital matter, but if this constitutes an "imminent danger to essential interests of the community", the first step Government should take, is to intervene to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute upon the merits of the case, and not to render aid to any party, thereby prolonging the strike till the men are starved into submission. I have not the slightest doubt that Government do not desire such submission, but this will inevitably be the result of Government assistance now available to the companies. Left alone the combatants are well-matched without "resort to any illegal means of coercion." The dispute between the Company and the workers is merely a claim for a month's bonus, which has been conceded by other similar employers of labour in Bombay.

I beg to invite the attention of Government to the fact that men are not only arrested, but beaten after arrest. The other day several men were placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate. Two of these men complained they were beaten by the police. The pleader appearing for one of them pointed out marks of beating. The Magistrate after examining carefully said he could see no marks whatever. In the second case I pointed out a mark, but the Magistrate could see none whatever. Fortunately he ordered the men to be examined by the Police Surgeon and he certified that the men were beaten. I would request Government to investigate this matter thoroughly and bring the offenders to book.

I regret very much Government refrain from condemning the private employment of Pathans armed with *lathis* upon theoretical grounds. Government cannot be unaware of the usual insolent and provocative conduct of such custodians of property or person. To tolerate such hirelings is to encourage hooliganism. The strikers will be compelled for self-protection or lawful resistance off illegal attackers to arm themselves with lathis. I trust the police will not interfere with the men for resorting to such self-protection.

I have, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

"DESTRUCTION OF TEMPLES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest, the letter of your correspondent "a Hindu" in your issue of the 12th instant anent the above subject. I say the Maharaja of Sikar has erred in good company, because my complaint is against no less a personage than H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, who acted as one of the representatives of India in the assembly of the League of Nations, recently held at Geneva. H. H. the Jamsaheb, in successfully carrying out his road-widening schemes, has demolished several temples; chief amongst them may be mentioned the Kaliauraiji's temple of Koorji Bhagat, the temple of Bhawani Mata the patron-goddess of copper-smiths (Kansasaras), the Suraj Mandir of the Sorathia Bania community, an ancient shrine of Shri Gopallalji Thakoor and some others. The mild Hindus of Jamnagar put up with all this sacrilege without opposition. But not so the Mahomedans, who, after the sudden destruction of a mosque of Dhuddhoyas (a Mahomedan sect), were awakened to the danger to their religious institutions. So when the turn of another mosque, that of Matwas another Mahomedan sect, came, the Mahomedans of Jamnagar gathered together at the place in their thousands and opposed its destruction, being prepared to sacrifice their lives in defence of their religion. The result was as desired by them. His Highness had not only to give up demolition of mosques, but in the case of a mosque on the shore of the Lakhota Tank, its wash-house, which fell within the road line was allowed to be destroyed only after a new one was erected a little higher up at State cost. Since then no finger is raised against Mahomedan mosques, though every temple of Hindus falling within the road line, is destroyed in utter disregard of Hindu religious sentiment or susceptibility.

This demolition of temples is but a minor freak of His Highness' administration, but for more glaring instances, the reader is referred to the weekly contributions to the columns of the Gujarati evening news "Hindusthan" of Mr. Mansukhlal Raviibhai Mehta, the father or rather the initiator of the Kathiawad Political Conference, wherein, he has but done justice to the subject.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER HINDU.

POSTAL "EFFICIENCY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While returning from our hotel after supper we saw a bundle of letters lying on the steps there. We were surprised to see a fresh bundle lying this way at about 10 o'clock in the night. We picked it up and made enquiries at the hotel. The hotel keeper told us that a postman had been seen sorting letters for a long time and he assured that it must be the very man who threw the bundle there to escape the labour of distributing them. There are 45 letters in that bundle, most of them addressed to residents of Moham buildings and a few to Ambewadi, Girgaum. This is not the first instance of this kind, nor would it be the last one.

Another postman appeared in our chawl only the day before yesterday at about 9 a.m. with some registered letters. He had one of these addressed to one of my neighbours who was then out. The postman learning of his being out, went on abusing him for not being present when his "Lordship" arrived. When I saw that his tongue ran too fast I stopped him, warning him that it was his duty to come again. The postman insolently told me that he would tear the letter to pieces. I said I would complain against him, upon which he said: "If we are not able to distribute the letters, we are asked to tear them on the spot." I can't believe in his reply nor am prepared to disbelieve. This may even be possible and the daily experience makes me suspect that there may be some truth in the postman's declaration.

Who is responsible for all this? The letters I found, include those of many businessmen. The non-delivery of the same is likely to cause heavy loss to them.—Yours, etc.,

L. M. PANDE.

2/11, Contractor's Bldgs.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

P.S.—The bundle of letters is sent herewith for your personal observation.

AN INDIAN IN NEW ZEALAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My application for admission as Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand is so far blocked up by the Law Society opposing it on vague allegations made to the effect that I was the cause of the riots and disturbances in Fiji and that from my general character and reputation I am unsuitable for admission here. The Fiji Governor's report (of which you are aware) is attached to an affidavit and two solicitors of New Zealand, who had practice in Fiji and one surveyor who has returned from Fiji and one Lino-typist have sworn affidavits to the above effect. My application is supported on affidavit by the Hon. Mr. J. B. Turner, one time member of the legislative and executive councils in Fiji and Mayor of Suva. I may have to wait till February for a decision.—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL.

New Zealand, Dec. 16, 1920.

MR. N C. KELKAR AT SHOLAPUR

DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE FORMED

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 10.

Yesterday Mr. N. C. Kelkar arrived at Sholapur. He called upon the leaders to form a District Congress Committee, which was then duly formed. He attended a meeting of students at which he congratulated them on their resolve to leave school in obedience to the Congress mandate and expressed his opinion that it was the duty of the leaders to make provision for education. In the evening he delivered an interesting address on the Non-Cooperation movement at a meeting held in the Bubane hall compound under the auspices of the Young India Club. About 2,000 persons had assembled Mr. Kelkar explained how the Nationalists have kept consistency in their views and methods. In reply to the moderate's attacks he maintained that time has come for the test not of the Non-Cooperationwallas but of the Cooperationwallas. He urged that if the brunt fell upon them they should welcome it as opportunity given to them for atoning for the sins committed by them in that it was they who primarily at the beginning of the British rule in India assisted in consolidating it. Secondly, the burden lay upon the merchant class because it was they who have become the Agents for the British goods here and tempt us to buy them in preference to *swadeshi* goods. He added in the end that the Government servants also will have to be prepared for self sacrifice in the cause of the nation.

* * * *

A joint meeting of the Telegraph and Railway Workmen's Association will be held at Calcutta on Sunday night to discuss and finally decide the course to be adopted in the matter of their grievances.—A.P.

* * * *

There was a sensation at No. 9 Jetty, on Friday morning, at Calcutta when it became known that two cases containing rifles and revolvers had mysteriously disappeared. They arrived from Europe for delivery to a European firm of gunmakers. It is understood that the cases have been actually landed from the steamer.—A.P.

* * * *

In connection with the presentation of peace medals among the educational institutions of the city Bangalore and the civil and military station, some students of the Government Collegiate High School, are alleged to have obstructed the student recipients by holding out threats. It is understood that several students were so intimidated, and did not receive the medals.—A.P.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

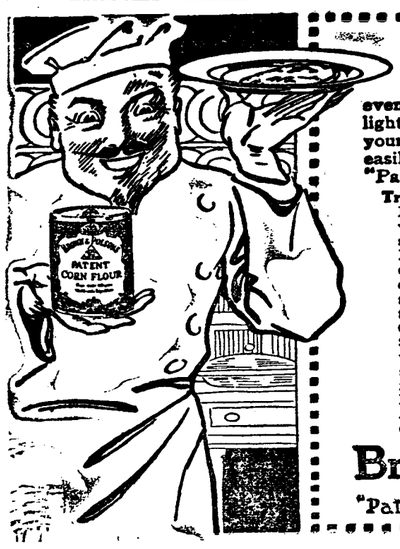
To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Slide, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants.

Apply for our new Catalogue.

Engineer & Company

PUDUCHERI, BOMBAY.



If you had a French Chef—

even he could not turn out lighter, daintier Omelettes than your own cook can make quite easily with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

Try this recipe :—
Beat yolks of 2 eggs; also whites with pinch of salt to a stiff froth, separately. Mix 1 oz. Brown & Polson's Corn Flour with ¼ teacupful of milk and add to yolks of eggs. Season with pepper and salt. Add whites of eggs lightly to mixture. Heat ½ oz. butter in Omelette pan and pour in mixture. Shake pan gently over fire, and when Omelette is set and underside slightly browned, hold in front of fire until upperside is browned. Double over and serve on a hot plate. Add chopped ham, tongue, chicken or kidney to mixture if desirable.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game*, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce *can* be used, **LEA & PERRINS'** is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

Just out! 5th Edition!! The English translation of

Rati Shastra or Social Science

(with the text in Sanskrit and several coloured pictures of both sexes)

By Abinash Chandra Ghose, B. A., consisting of the sayings of our ancient "Rishis" concerning the injunctions and restrictions to be observed in respect of Marital Consummation together with all the information regarding the Science of New Life. Very amusing and interesting to every married couple. Highly admired by both Natives and Europeans. Price Re. 1-4 with postage

The unique and unparalleled book of the 20th century. "NATURE AND GOD UNVEILED" By. Prof. Jahar Lall Dhar, Price Rs. 1-4 with postage, to be had of SARAT CH. SIL, Book seller and Publisher, 15-3 A Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

The India Provident Co., Ld

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA,

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the 'Intimation,' which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a [illegible]n of years spent in assurance business."

BASIK LAL BANNERJEE, 118-8 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA.

ZANGI PEN.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4 Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3. You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval

FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19). Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

ASTHMOL

If you are suffering from ASTHMA—Consult us at once.

We have a Specific for it which will cure you soon. The result of 20 years' experience of the INDIAN CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of Bengal.

Stockists:—
PHILLIPS & CO., LTD
HORNBY ROAD.

Agents:—
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES,
8, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina; Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants:

LAHORE.

STUDIES IN JAINISM.

DR. THOMAS'S LECTURE,

Under the auspices of the Jain Association of India, a public meeting was held in the hall of the Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, on Sunday, the 6th of February, 1921, when Dr. F. W. Thomas, M.A., Ph.D., delivered a lecture on "My studies in Jainism." Shastravisharad Jainachcharya Vijaya Dharmasurishwarji presided. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity by a mixed gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

THE ADDRESS.

After Muni Vidyaviajaya had opened the proceedings with a speech in Gujerati, and Mr. Maganlal M. Shah, Hon. Secretary of the Association, had read the notice convening the meeting, Dr. Thomas delivered his address, in the course of which he said that, perhaps, a more accurate and proper form of the title of the subject would have been his "impressions" of Jainism, for, he could not claim to be a student of Jainism to the extent to which that title might be applied to such scholars as Prof Jac be. It is perfectly true that he had a great interest in the literature and history of Jainism and that he had a strong desire to see it further explored and propagated, and that he trusted that the Jain Literature Society would be able, now that the difficulties involved in the war were removed, to contribute to that object. He was himself personally profoundly interested in the literature and philosophy of Jainism, but he could not claim at present to the extent to which he should like, to be at home in all the branches of that long, very abundant and very multifarious literature. Someone expressed to him the view that Jainism is not a religion but a philosophy. Now, he was himself unable to concur with that view. "It is quite true", he said, "that, in all great religions there is an element of philosophy. To describe a religion to be a religion which does not consist of philosophy would be to indulge in anamorphosis. No one, who, like myself had opportunities of travelling about India, of seeing the religious spirit that animates your numerous communities in the country, of seeing the many ways in which your faith is adorning itself in the course of long centuries, of seeing your splendid temples, of seeing your institution for teaching, of seeing your libraries for religious instructions, no one, who has seen your religious services in those splendid temples, could fail to be fully convinced that Jainism is a religion. There are various kinds of religions, and we may ask "what sort of religion Jainism is?" Now, we must take note of this fact. There are two kinds of religions, which are prominently distinguishable. First of all, there is that kind of religion which is mainly traditional. Such was the religion of ancient Greece and Rome. Those religions were embodied in the life of people. They were implied in the domestic and public ceremonies. They were in the atmosphere of the social life of those people, but they did not call for any serious effort to advise individuals to co-operate. They demanded very little in the way of individual assent. Their dogmatic aspect was practically non-existent. They did not make any very serious calls upon individuals except for participation in ceremonies. Now, a religion of that kind may exist and may long persist as part of life of a people, and it may have very great value, it may have a very great conservative and combining force in the life of the people, but there is no intellectual affirmation or assent on the part of the people. Another kind of religion is a religion of which the important factor is its dogma. It so frequently happens—now, it generally happens—that new religions have to lay a special stress upon the dogmas or truths which they propound. In course of time, new religions may naturally take their roots in the actual soil of the common life of the people, but they are apt to lay special stress upon the dogmas and beliefs in them. I venture to think that it is rather to this second class of religion that Jainism belongs. I do not know whether I have your assent for that proposition; but, I think it will be admitted that, from the first, the Jain religion has been a system of doctrines, that these doctrines have never ceased to hold their high importance in your faith, and that a belief in those doctrines and an insistence in them are existing and are required of individuals at the present time. I should, accordingly, if I were required to classify the Jain religion, say, it is one of those religions in which dogmas and doctrines are of very great importance. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the Jain religion is of a very ancient origin. It starts from that most interesting period of Indian literature in which the ideas were most prolific—when there arose those seminal conceptions, which have since developed into serious and concrete religions and systems of philosophy in this country. Jainism, therefore, is a very ancient religion, and its dogmas are derived directly from those most interesting periods in the history of this Continent."

JAINISM'S HOLD ON INDIAN PEOPLE.

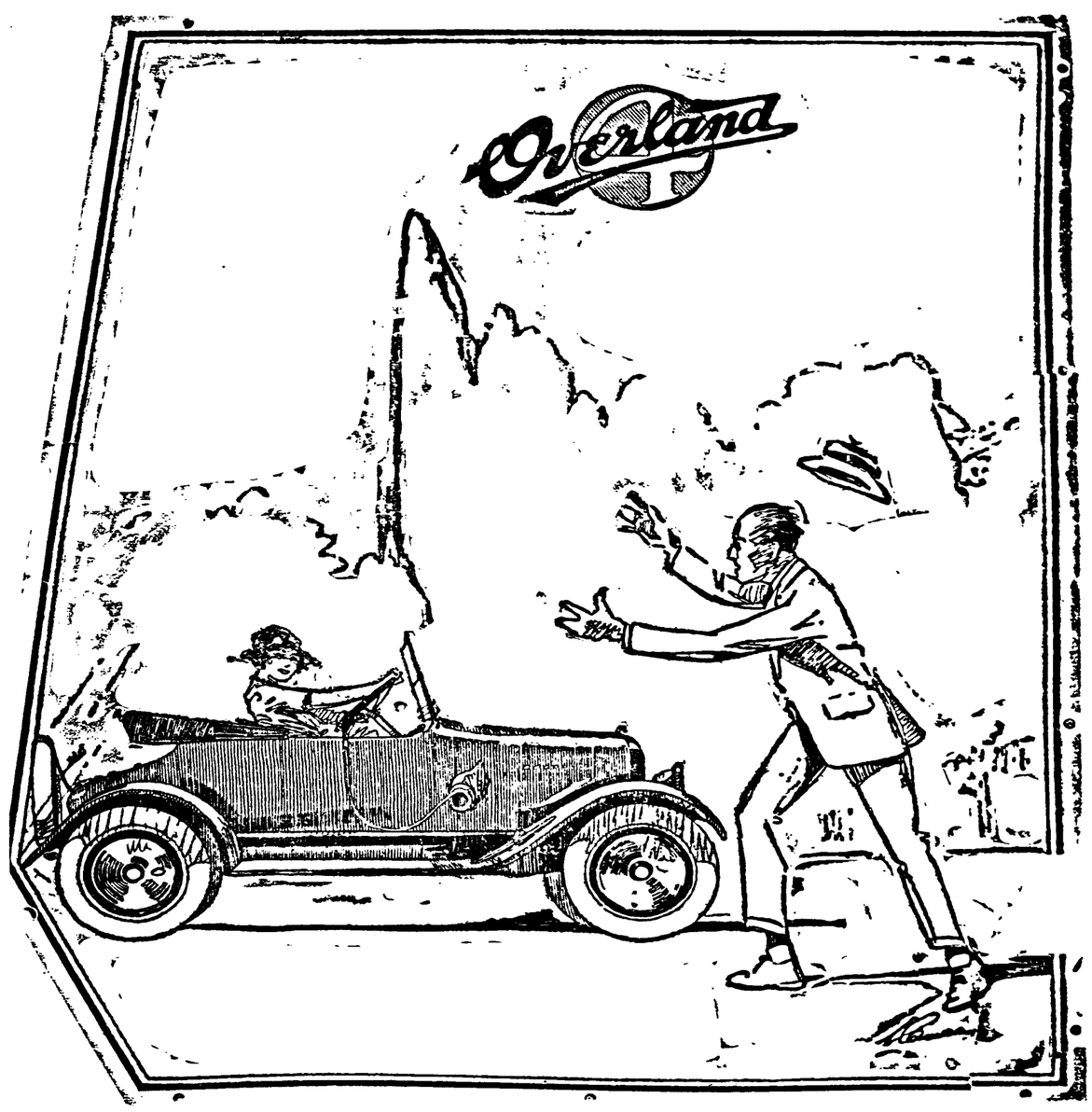
Continuing Dr. Thomas said:—"Since the time of Mahaveer, there have elapsed centuries in the course of which the Jain religion has taken a profound hold upon the Indian peoples in a variety of ways. There is such a thing as a Jain law, there is such a thing as a Jain philosophy, and there is such a thing as Jain literature. You have the Jain Mahabharat, the Jain Ramayan, the Jain system of grammar, the Jain study of literature, in fact, every branch of Indian literature—whether you call it science or you call it literature—things like dramas and "Charitas"—in all these branches Jain literature is developed. I mentioned Jain law and literature. I am not going to mention other topics. As an illustration I would refer to the fact that the Jain religion is mainly dogmatic, that originally it is mainly a dogmatic system, taking its firm root in the life of the people, at the same time, I think, it may be said that the Jain community has never ceased to be a part of the Hindu community. None of you would, at the present day, refuse to say that your customs and many of your beliefs are the same as those of Hindus, that you go back to a common origin with even the divergent races of your Hindu fellow-countrymen. As a body, I believe you are the part and parcel of the Hindu community."

Concluding Dr. Thomas said:—"I myself have, for many years, enjoyed the friendship and kind attentions of your Guru, the President, I very greatly value and appreciate not only his religious work and scholarship in connection with your Jain religion, but also his constant kindness and help which I have received from him personally; nor can I close without one word of thanks to my friend, Vidyavijayji, and other members of your body here and, I will add also to the representatives of the Jain Association of India, to your President and Hon. Secretary, and to the authorities of the Jain Volunteer Corps."

Pandit Lalan and Muni Vidyavijava and the President then addressed the meeting.

Dr. Thomas was then garlanded and a vote of thanks was then moved. Mr. G. K. Nariman in seconding the motion said:—As a student of comparative religions, it had been his good fortune to come in contact with some religious heads, and he should say that the Jain community deserved to be congratulated upon having a head in a scholar, a precentor and a moral teacher of the calibre of Achharya Maharajah. He did not think there were in India many like him, few indeed who could excel him. (Cheers.) He was a link between the past and the present—between the old Rishis and the present-day scholars.

Every satisfaction Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.



HE—"Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

SHE—"Don't Worry Herbert—The Three—point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

INDIGESTION

Digestion is the process of Assimilation of Food, whereby the Body is Nourished.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the Stomach and Organs of Digestion and Nutrition are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue and exhaustion during hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from cares and worry, which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a safe, sure and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean Bowels, a healthy Stomach, a lively Liver, active Kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all.

The Pills being sugar-coated are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21, Farringdon Avenue, London.

Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

A REQUEST TO MOTORIST

Petrol, Tyres, Tubes and all requisites for the MOTOR CAR can always be had at moderate rates from

THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILES Co., Ltd.;

Kumta Street, Frere Road, Fort; BOMBAY.

15 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. Delivered Free aboard Steamer any home Port. Safe delivery guaranteed. British-made MEAD

"Coventry Flyers"

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Free Wheels, Coaster Hub Brakes, B.S.A. Speed Gears.

Lowest Wholesale Expert Factory Prices

Tyres and Accessories half usual prices. Write for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* of sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Incorporated, Dept. 367. BIRMINGHAM, Eng.

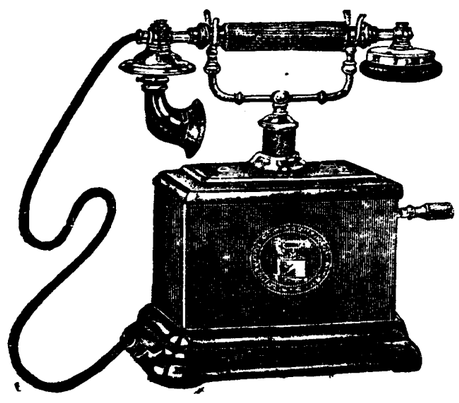
For Catalogues apply GOUTTS & Co., Dept. 367, P.O. Box 249, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A Female Remedy for all Irregularities. The [illegible] box contains a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that [illegible] case of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. These pills were [illegible] them, hence [illegible] diseases, &c. As all Chemists and Stores [illegible]

MERON'S ROSE COLD CREAM
MERON CHEMICAL WORKS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017



ELECTRICAL GOODS

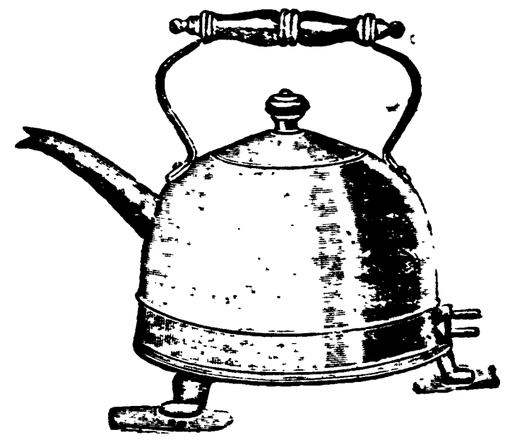
ALL YOU WANT

TELEPHONES—ACCESSORIES

ALL TYPES.

Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

Telegrams—"CHIPHONE" Bombay. HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. Post Box No. 459.



FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every discription. We instal bath tube, wash-basins and drainage at compeletive rates. Estimates Free.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
CLUBWALA & CO.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per cent
„ (Dress) .. .. „ 3 „ „
„ (New) .. .. „ 3 „ „
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Can't you see distant objects very well?

You know your sight is imperfect if you cannot see distinctly. If so, do not imagine that you are "making the best of it" by neglecting it. It would be far better to have your eyes examined by your medical man; then bring your prescription to us, and let us fit you with glasses that will enable you to see more clearly, more easily and more safely.

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.

Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxeiant. Keep your scalp in fine condition-ulty and thoroughly invigorated by using.

KAMINIA OIL
(REGISTERED.)

Best of all scalp tonics and Hair revers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting also
Price 1 Bottle Re. 1, V. P. P. As. 6 Extra!
Price 3 Bottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. As. 14 Extra.
Sole Agent:—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THIS NAME

WEST END WATCH CO.

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

"Dr SAWYER."

Cushion Sole Boots & Shoes

AND

Lotus' Boots & Shoes.

Highest quality combined with Durability and very elegant to wear.

Also Boots and Shoes of other well-known makers in different qualities can be had here.

SOLE AGENTS
TAJBHOY & CO., "BARIA MANSIONS"
Opp. CRAWFORD MARKET
Proprietor GANIJI CURRIMJI.

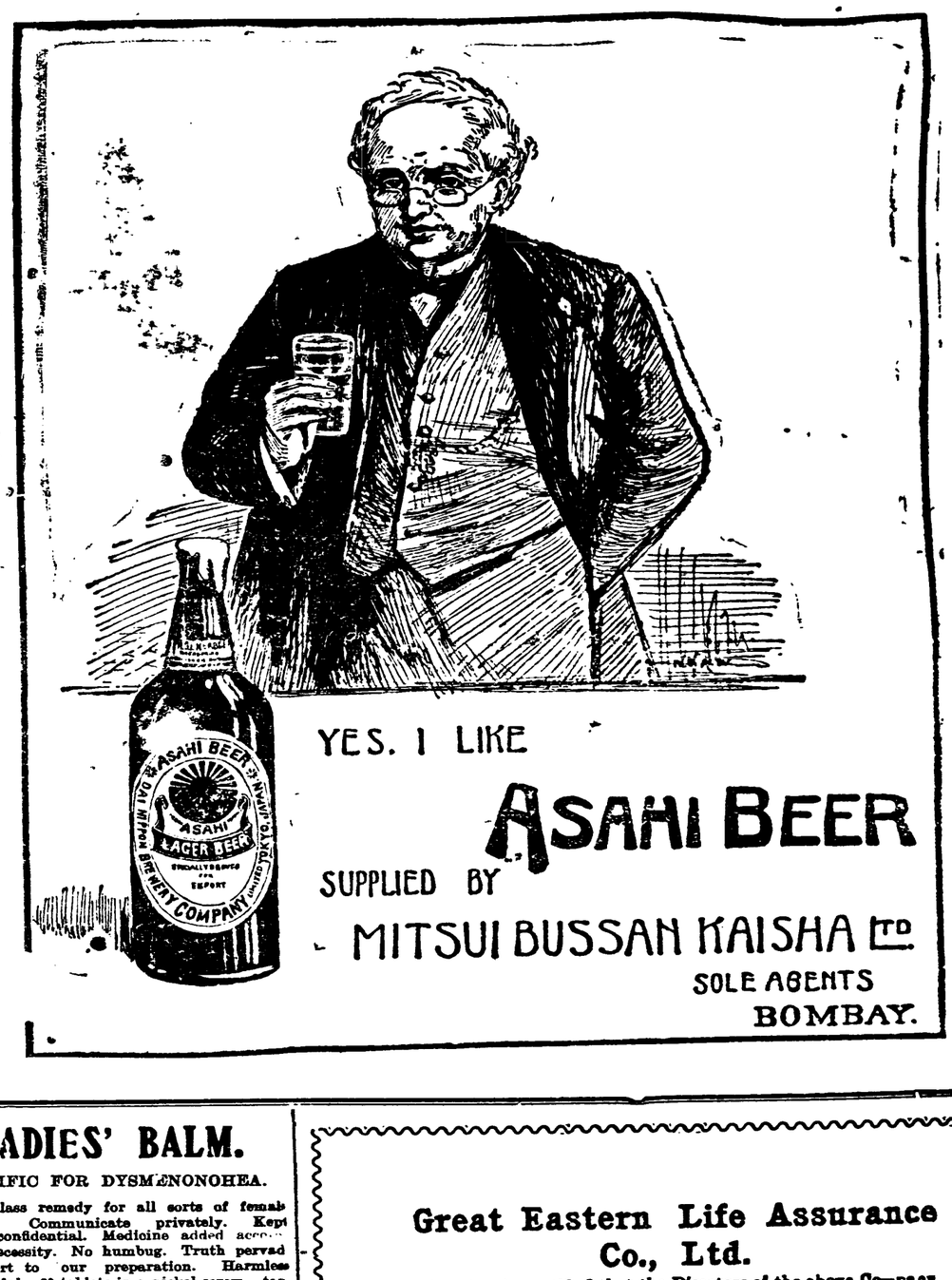
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



YES. I LIKE
ASAHI BEER
SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

LADIES' BALM.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENONOHEA.

First class remedy for all sorts of femal diseases. Communicate privately. Kept strictly confidential. Medicine added according to necessity. No humbug. Truth pervaded. Resort to our preparation. Harmless and tasteful. 60 tablets in a nickel screw topped phial at Rs. 3; postage extra. Apply to
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
Mihijam, E. I. R.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Scs. and M.Bcs.) in the art of Soap-making. Industrial institutions given free advice. Consult him at.
MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road.
Bombay No. 7.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List Free on Application.

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

Try **MANASA GHRITA** sure remedy for old and infectous Ulcers.

Do not forget your old friend **PILES OINTMENT.** An infalliable remedy for Piles.

PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.
Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandshi,
352, Upper Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MAHADEV PICKTHALL, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.